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PROCEEDINGS

OF

FOURTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

SECOND DAY—*Continued.*

The following business, enacted on the second day, and which properly belongs on page 317 (March number) after Mrs. Lockwood's remarks, have inadvertently been omitted from the printed proceedings, namely:

"On motion, it was ordered that the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be continued as the official organ of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

THIRD DAY.—MORNING.

THURSDAY, February 21, 1895.

The Congress was called to order by the Recording Secretary-General, Mrs. Agnes Burnett.

The RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL: Nominations for Chairman for the day are now in order.

Mrs. Colonel Brackett was nominated, which nomination was duly seconded.

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood was nominated, which nomination was duly seconded.

Mrs. Dickins was nominated, which nomination was duly seconded.

A MEMBER: I move the nominations be closed.

The motion was duly seconded, and on vote was carried, and the Recording Secretary-General announced the nominations closed.

The RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL: The nominees are Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Lockwood, and Mrs. Dickins. Those in favor of Mrs. Brackett—

Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Dickins declined.

A MEMBER: There is no opposition to Mrs. Brackett—

A MEMBER: We have not heard the nominations.

The RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Lockwood, and Mrs. Dickins were nominated. Mrs. Brackett was the first nominee. All those in favor of Mrs. Brackett please say "aye;" those opposed please say "no."

A MEMBER: I call for a rising vote.

The RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL: A call for a rising vote comes to the Chair. Will those who are in favor of Mrs. Brackett please rise? There are sixty-six for Mrs. Brackett. Will the nays please rise? Thirty-five nays. Mrs. Brackett is elected.

A MEMBER (in rear of house): We never hear what is said in the front.

The RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL: Will Mrs. Brackett please come to the chair?

Mrs. Brackett takes the chair.

The CHAIRMAN: Will the Chaplain-General open the Congress with prayer?

Mrs. BULLOCK (Chaplain-General): Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we thank thee for thy gracious goodness and mercy, and for thy long-suffering and tender love and kindness for those who come before thee. We come together in thy name, and pray for thy divine blessing to rest upon us in the discharge of our duties, and may we receive thy help to adopt such measures as will lead to the prosperity of our Society. We pray thee for strength sufficient for the day, and may we not be tempted above

measure, and may we have a sense of thy nearness. Give us, we pray thee, meekness and love, and may we walk in thy strength and abide in thee. Give us grace to be humble in heart, and may we give praise and honor to thee for all thy blessings. Amen. (The entire Congress join in repeating:) Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come, thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever. Amen.

"Hail Columbia" was then sung.

Mrs. HENRY: I move that the regular order of business be carried out—the reports of the State Regents.

Mrs. McLEAN: Pardon me, it is not the regular order of business.

The CHAIRMAN: Yesterday it was decided that this morning we should begin with and go through the election of officers.

Mrs. GEER: But that was out of order.

The CHAIRMAN: But that was decided here, and unless we want to go through with that we must undo the decision of yesterday. I think every one understands there was to be the election of officers this morning. The Recording Secretary-General will read the minutes of yesterday.

The minutes were read.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the minutes; what is your pleasure?

Mrs. DICKINS: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Dickins.

Mrs. DICKINS: I think in the Corresponding Secretary-General's report the Liberty Bell clause was, on motion, expunged, and the recommendation of an amendment to the Constitution was voted out of order and was to be presented with the other amendments and not with the report.

The CHAIRMAN: With these exceptions, if there is no objection, the minutes will stand approved.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I move the minutes be accepted with these corrections.

Seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: All those in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is carried, and the minutes as corrected stand approved. Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, asked permission to say something.

A MEMBER FROM GEORGIA: Madam President, the lady is not present.

The CHAIRMAN: We have a few moments, if there is any business that needs to be brought before the house.

Mrs. DRAPER: Madam Chairman, I rise to a question of privilege. My attention has been called—

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Draper rises to a question of privilege.

Mrs. DRAPER: Madam Chairman, I rise to a question of privilege. As one of the committee of reception appointed by the President-General, I have been requested by various friends out of town to look after their delegates coming here for the first time. In endeavoring to do so I have noticed how very faithfully and efficiently the ushers have performed their work, and sometimes when in consultation I have spoken in the back of the room the ushers have very courteously come to me and requested that I remember the rule in regard to silence. I have always endeavored to obey promptly. Yesterday when I heard there was strife, knowing that the remarks of the Chairman had been misunderstood by them and by many others, I thought it should be voted unanimously to expunge them from the record, and I undertook the office of peacemaker and offered a resolution, which was seconded and unanimously carried. The "Star" of yesterday prints a statement to the effect that there was trouble between the ushers and the members of the reception committee. If in the discharge of my duty anything was said, directly or indirectly, or inferred that I had ever in the height or depth of discussion made any remarks reflecting upon the ushers, I positively deny it and call upon you all to bear me out. [Applause.]

Mrs. MORGAN: We owe a vote of thanks to those young ladies. I wish to present Miss Jackson, who will read an invitation to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss JACKSON: Daughters of the American Revolution, Sisters, we bring greeting from the far Southland—

[Invitation not furnished.]

Mrs. GEER: I received a telegram of greeting to the Daughters of the American Revolution from Miss Ida Kimberly, Honorary State Regent, but I have not the telegram with me.

The RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have a letter from Bishop Keane, as follows:

FEBRUARY 20, 1895.

Mrs. J. Thompson Swann.

DEAR MADAM: Permit me to offer through you a cordial invitation to the Daughters of the American Revolution to attend a lecture on George Washington, to be delivered by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, here at the university, to-morrow, Thursday 21, at 4.30 p. m.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN J. KEANE, *Rector.*

Mrs. McLean's motion of thanks was repeated and regrets again expressed that the all-day session would prevent attendance.

Mrs. J. J. JACKSON (of Baltimore): On behalf of the delegation from Maryland I offer the following resolution:

Whereas having heard that the Congress of the United States has just made an appropriation for a monument to the Maryland heroes of the Revolution, to be erected in Baltimore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this Fourth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution be tendered to Congress, and especially to Mr. Gibson, Senator from Maryland, for its recognition of Revolutionary heroes, by a rising vote.

Resolution seconded by Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia.

Mrs. McLEAN: Madam Chairman, I would like to second that resolution with the utmost warmth.

The resolution was also seconded by Miss Dorsey, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. JACKSON: A rising vote is asked for.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The CHAIRMAN: The next business in order is the nomination of officers. The first will be for President-General of this Society.

Miss EUGENIA WASHINGTON: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Miss Washington.

Miss WASHINGTON: Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, I place in nomination the name of Mrs. Julia K. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, as President-General.

Her lineal amendment was the pontoon bridge that carried us safely over the Schuylkill to victory, and, as she has been our leader in the past, so she will lead us to fresh successes in the future.

Mrs. PUTNEY (Va): I wish to second it.

Mrs. POPE (Ky.): I second it, too.

Mrs. PUTNEY: When I came here I had no idea that the honor and pleasure would be conferred upon me of seconding the nomination of the Regent of the State of Pennsylvania. Of course, I knew perfectly that Virginia would send out no uncertain sound in regard to her sentiment in this matter, but it is a mistake to think Virginia comes here instructed in this matter. She does no such thing. Each one of us of our own free will has pledged herself to support the Regent from Pennsylvania. Since I have been here I have heard the merits of the various members proposed, and my heart has throbbed with pride that there were so many splendid women we could select and make no mistake. I have also heard much talk of precedents, and that the precedent should not be established of taking a State Regent and making her President-General. Ladies, that is the precedent we want to establish. [Applause. Cries of "No, no!" and further applause.] Think you this body of women would consent for a moment to have an article put in the Constitution reading, "The best women we have may not be eligible"? You know you would vote it down and vote it down unanimously. [Cries of "Question, question!"] Then why should this woman be thrown aside? Do you think we would be willing to consent that such women as the Regent of the State of Connecticut or Rhode Island or Georgia or Pennsylvania, and last, but not least, the Regent of New York should be rendered ineligible for this office? I say, no. I realize as much as any one else the importance of the national character of this Society, but national I mean in its broadest sense; I do not mean national in a political or administrative sense. [Applause.] Are we to come here year by year asking Washington to furnish us, out of a limited number, with our President-General [applause] when we have back of us a thousand women among whom we could choose, the only qualifications of such an one being that she is in every way fitted for the place? [Ap-

plause.] And if in the future, as in the past, we have the wife of a national officer for our President-General I submit that she should be selected because of her personal qualification and not because she is the wife of her husband. [Continued applause.] It is a question much discussed, but one, I think, almost unanimously acted upon, that party service should be rewarded with office. I know the State Regent of Pennsylvania had no such idea in her head when she organized and led our forces from year to year till finally crowned with victory [applause], and that feature is past and dead, never to be resurrected, I hope. But, ladies, will you not crown the one who led us on to victory? [Applause.] I know that it is highly important and necessary to select the right one to be our President-General, but I know in this era of the progress of the Daughters of the American Revolution that right one is Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, of Pennsylvania. [Continued applause.]

Mrs. WILBOUR (R. I.): Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Wilbour, of Rhode Island.

Mrs. WILBOUR: Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, I have the honor to present for the consideration of this Congress for the position of President-General the name of a Daughter of the American Revolution, Mrs. Mary McFerson Foster. She was one of the first Vice-Presidents and a close friend of our beloved President, Mrs. Harrison, and with her husband, the then Secretary of State, was one of the official circle, or family, as it is often called, of the President of the United States; and in the executive department of our Government the Secretary of State is truly the premier, standing next to the President himself. I quote from the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of 1892:

The elevation of Mrs. Foster, through the promotion of her husband to the chief place in the Cabinet, to the social precedence enjoyed in late years by Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Evarts, Mrs. Bayard, and Mrs. Blaine brings to the front in the drama of Washington life a woman who has been a prominent figure in foreign diplomatic and home unofficial circles, and one who by her extraordinary natural and acquired gifts and self-possessed and engaging manners will in every respect reflect additional prestige upon the politico-social honors of the Cabinet circle. Her mother, who had been educated by her brother, Mr. Daniel Reed, professor in the Ohio

University and was highly proficient in French and the higher mathematics, received the best possible education. Mrs. Foster, as Mary McFerson, graduated with the honors of her class at the Glendale Female College, near Cincinnati. The prosperous lawyer of Evansville, Mr. John W. Foster, and the honor girl of Glendale were united in marriage on September 1, 1869. They have two daughters—one the wife of a Presbyterian clergyman in New York State, the younger the wife of a lawyer in the same State.

The Washington home of Secretary and Mrs. Foster, adjoining the Mexican legation, is one of the most interesting at the capital. It is filled with articles of art and industry of the countries in which they have resided in diplomatic relations. Mr. Foster has been minister to Mexico, Russia, Spain, China, and is now in Japan.

Mrs. Foster is a woman of great refinement and gentleness; of marked ability; one well acquainted with affairs; a fine parliamentarian, and we know that her selection will be but carrying forward that precedent by which our Society is closely associated with the Government.

You see that this well-established principle has led our Society on to victory for four years. We have had two Presidents-General, who have filled the position with great honor and added lustre and dignity to our great Society. We must see to it that the third President is one we shall all delight to honor. I feel sure that I may say to this Congress that New England will vote for Mrs. Foster. I nominate Mrs. Mary McFerson Foster for the third President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution of 1895. [Long and continued applause.]

Mrs. CLARKE (N. H.): Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Clarke, of New Hampshire.

Mrs. CLARKE: New Hampshire desires to second the nomination of Mrs. John W. Foster as President-General of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Foster has been a member of this noble organization since its beginning. She is the descendant of a line of honorable ancestors, whose worthy qualities she inherits; a leader in social life, conversant with conventional etiquette, versed in parliamentary practice; a woman of erudition, culture, and wit; a resident of

the fair city of Washington, the pride and delight of the United States; an intimate and devoted friend of our lamented Mrs. Harrison, sharing in her enthusiasm in the work of our Society, she will be a leader who will walk with us hand in hand; the wife of a statesman of high and most honorable record, whose name is alike familiar to the dwellers in little villages clustering about the mountains and lakes of New Hampshire as it is to the citizens of New York and Philadelphia and Chicago. Should a gracious Providence accord to us such a leader, whose office should be a prominent one, then could the Daughters of the American Revolution march on from height to height. The vote of New Hampshire and the vote of New England is for Mrs. John W. Foster. [Applause.]

Mrs. PAINTER (Pa.): I have tried to get the attention of the Chair three times.

Mrs. KEIM: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Painter, I thought I was recognizing you when I recognized Mrs. Wilbour.

[A call from the house for Mrs. Keim.]

Mrs. KEIM: Ladies, shall I give way? [Cries of "No," "no!"]

The CHAIRMAN: The house calls for Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. MCLEAN: The point is whom the Chair recognizes, not whom the house recognizes.

[Calls from the house for "Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Keim!"]

Mrs. KEIM: Nothing is so important as fair play. If Mrs. Painter ought to have the floor I wish her to have it. I believe in everything good and patriotic and noble in this Society. I will now retire in her favor.

Mrs. PAINTER: I wish to second, on behalf of Pennsylvania, the nomination of Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. KEIM: The growth of this patriotic, historic, commemorative Society is peculiar and phenomenal. What has been the keynote of our success? Those Regents among you who have done much organizing work will answer, Our national claim. The character of this organization is unique. We are the first in the history of the world organized by women for patriotic purposes alone; we are the first to take a national

character, with three strong fundamental principles upon which to build. These are:

First. Having as our President-General the wife of the President of all this great Republic or other national women, our purpose being to honor the services of the fathers and patriots who gave this wonderful Republic to the world.

Second. Having our headquarters by incorporation in this beautiful city, the nation's capital, where we hope soon to build a Continental Hall and fireproof museum in which to store our archives.

Third. In having our national charter granted under a law of Congress.

Realizing these facts as keenly as I do, and as you all will when you have such noble women and so many of them to support you as I now have, I cannot think it wise thus early in our career as a National Society to open the door to sectional disputes or State strife. All the women's societies that you know of that are founded for historical and patriotic purposes have not grown as ours has, and you know what has been the condition of our success. To our eloquent sisters from the hospitable South we have been glad to be united in bonds of sisterly love and enthusiasm, knowing no North, no South, no East, no West. This kindly spirit of rivalry we have all enjoyed and loved. Would you, then, "sister daughters," think it wise thus early in our career as a National Society, when our growth has been so great that, like an overgrown infant, we almost fear for its health, to depart from this our organic system, which has so far carried us to assured success? In the promotion of any State Regent to the Presidency of this National Society I feel that we are opening the door to certain State demands for recognition. What policy the future welfare of this Society will require rests with our successors. Let us now, to whom is committed the great work of laying firmly the foundations of this grand Society, adhere to our three strong fundamental principles until at least we become more thoroughly fused into a compact body.

I wish now to second the nomination of, and to place before you as our standard-bearer to assured success and continued

healthy growth, the name of Mrs. John W. Foster, one of our first Vice-Presidents-General, who knows of our early work, who is in sympathy with our purposes, who was the trusted friend and adviser of our beloved Mrs. Garrison, our first President-General, and whose course on all questions has been outlined by Mrs. Garrison's policy. Her name carries to our knowledge the three characteristics which this Society needs in its Presidents-General:

First. A woman resident in Washington, to continue our national character, and one who also has a national reputation.

Second. A woman so broad, so liberal, and loving that she can preside as a President for every State and as a helpful adviser for our best interests; so above party prejudices and sectional preferences that she will continue to hold us up high over and beyond every other woman's organization in this our unique character.

Third. A woman accustomed to preside over bodies of women—a woman who is a trained parliamentarian.

All these necessary characteristics we find in Mrs. John W. Foster, our standard-bearer.

I have purposely omitted to say anything as to how she became fitted in so many ways to be our President-General. Her husband was our Secretary of State under President Harrison. Three times has she stood by his side in three foreign countries—Mexico, Spain, and Russia—to represent this great Nation as the wife of a statesman, a diplomat, and a scholar.

She has been in China and Japan these last two years, and so is in no way conversant with our late differences of opinion.

As regards the matter of this collateral issue, she, with many of us as early workers, had a desire to see every drop of Revolutionary blood represented on the rolls of this Society; but when we found it best to close that door to membership she agreed with the majority, although at that time in Asia and unable to cast a vote.

Mrs. Foster's National Number is 185. Her lineage is from the bravest of heroes. Daniel Read, of Massachusetts, was a commissioned officer in the Revolution, whose wife was a daughter of Captain John Brown, who had three sons who fought at the

battle of Bunker Hill; also from Captain Silas Clark, who was wounded at the battle of Monmouth, which wounds afterwards caused his death. Therefore Connecticut, with her 1,385 members, represented here in this Congress by forty-seven votes, wishes to second Mrs. Foster's nomination for President-General. [Continued and long applause.]

A MEMBER: I wish to approve of Mrs. Hogg, not only because she is recognized as one of the people, but because she is a national woman, made so by her services. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN: Madam Chairman and Daughters of the Continental Congress of 1895, I rise to-day to one of the most inspiring themes that ever tuned a woman's tongue, for I rise to place in nomination as President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution a woman whose every act and attitude makes her fitted for the position. In the first place, she is a woman of national repute, for her own brilliant intellect has gained her name and fame from one end of the universe to the other by the power of her own intellectual and literary ability. She is the wife of one of the highest jurists on the bench of this country. She combines in her veins the blood of five great States of this Union—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Virginia. In New York she is the great-great-granddaughter of Henry Barretson Smith; in New Jersey she is the great-great-great-granddaughter of Justice Van Cook, one of the eminent and great lawyers that New Jersey is constantly giving to this country; in Pennsylvania she comes from the Rev. Samuel Park Gordon, a prominent minister of early days, and from dear old Kentucky she comes from the Rev. David Rice, to whom a noble monument has just been erected, inspired by the part he took with the Revolutionary soldiers of '76 when they marched forth to victory for this country; and in that great State, Virginia, her birthplace—the mother of Presidents and, I hope, of Presidents-General; the Commonwealth of George Washington, without whom we would not be here to celebrate the independence of this country—she comes from Colonel Samuel Leftwich, who, with his six brothers, marched forth to free the country from tyranny and oppression and give to it the summer of freedom and prosperity, never again to know the

"winter of discontent" or vanquishment. Surely, if there is aught in heredity, and there must be, there is blood in her veins which makes her fitted for this position, as we must concede—the jurist blood, which will wield an impartial gavel; the blood of the martyrs of the church, who, with their charity and piety, inspired the hearts of the noble band who fought for freedom and country; the inspired blood of Colonel Samuel Leftwich and the six brothers will be handed down to this Society itself. Everything that mortal woman can do she has done. She was one of the first charter members—I think the second. She was the first member in New York State; there she organized and put on its feet the New York City Chapter, and in the rush and whirl since, her work has shown great executive ability, and I think you all concede the great victory she has gained means a marvelous power. Throughout the first year of the life of this Society, when many members here present to-day were not members and do not know the crucial period through which we have passed, she rendered efficient service and stood in the breach and upheld the dignity of the National Board, and by the local support given it she saved New York State from going to pieces. I would be the last woman to derogate the magnificent work of the State Regent of Pennsylvania, for I have endeavored on this floor to be her coadjutor and give her all the aid my poor ability could lend in that form, and that day my nominee stood by and expressed the sentiment that New York City Chapter would be instructed to hold up the hands of Pennsylvania and make an accomplished fact what was then hoped for—I say all these considerations lift her out of all lines of prejudice or feeling and place her on a national platform and before the world. It is this gracious combination in her personality, as every one who has met her knows of the strength and firmness inspired by such noble blood and the charming courtesy coming with southern suns. I therefore have the exceeding honor of placing in nomination for President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution Mrs. Roger A. Pryor. [Applause.]

Mrs. HAMILTON (N. Y.): Madam Chairman and ladies, I come before you to second the nomination of Mrs. Roger A.

Pryor for President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. New York is proud to do her this honor. Mrs. Pryor is a woman well fitted to preside over this great body of women, and has the ability to further all the objects of this Society. I have seen her at a meeting or election when party feeling ran high, when her presence and gentle words have been like oil upon troubled waters and she has quieted all ill feeling and brought us to a satisfactory result. New York in presenting her candidate to you does so with the sole idea that they are the women best suited to advance the work of this Society. Our motto is, "*Pro patria et pro gloria,*" and we ask your votes and support for Mrs. Roger A. Pryor for President-General.

Mrs. GEER : I move the nominations be closed.

'Miss TEMPLE (Tenn.) : I feel it is my duty as a Southern woman to rise and second Mrs. John W. Foster for President-General. Tennessee, one of the loyal, one of the pioneer States of the West, comes forward to-day to present the name of Mrs. Foster. I rise to speak of Mrs. Foster in her womanhood. I do not speak against the nominee of the magnificent State of Pennsylvania; we all recognize her superior, her wonderful work in helping and aiding to organize and build up the Daughters of the American Revolution; we also recognize the ability, the talent, the genius and personal charms and attractions of the magnetic candidate from New York, and as a Southern woman I naturally feel an inclination to vote for the Southern candidate as represented in Mrs. Pryor ; but in Mrs. Foster we have a womanliness that the members nominating the other candidates have not spoken of. I want to speak of one little incident in connection with Mrs. Fosfer : It was my fortune to meet Mrs. Foster through the friendship of my father and General Foster. I had the pleasure of only a casual meeting with Mrs. Foster, pleasantly continued afterwards by letter. Last fall, at the time of a meeting of an Association for the Advancement of Women, in my Southern home of Knoxville, Tennessee, it was my privilege to be the chairman of the executive committee. In trying to make this meeting as great a success as possible I wrote inviting Mrs. Foster, whose return home I had only seen in the papers, from that wonderful series of splendid entertainments and re-

ception, second only to that given General Grant, which she and her husband had received in their tour round the world. Mrs. Foster sat down and answered me in the most courteous, kindly, and beautiful manner, expressing her interest in the Association for the Advancement of Women in our Southern town, in building up the cause of womanhood, saying that nothing would give her so great pleasure, and only the fact of her recent return from this protracted tour around the world would prevent her presence, at the same time saying that her experience and views of women of other lands had only made her own women nearer and dearer to her [applause], and that she appreciated and realized the advantages and possibilities of the American woman as never before, and her heart was more in sympathy with their cause than ever before. Mrs. Foster comes from that pioneer stock that went from New England to Ohio—made conspicuous by the Roosevelts in the winning of the West; her ancestors come of that stock. Where could sturdier hands and hearts be found than from that stock? In this little incident we see not only the kindness of a great heart, but the certainty of a great nature behind it, in the consideration thus shown to a small town in a distant part of the country, never knowing that it would have any effect whatever upon her career. We see in this the prompt and businesslike principle and method we need and must have in a President-General. We see the big-hearted devotion and love to her sister-women, the love that is due from one woman to another, and to the great mass of women who make up the Daughters of the American Revolution. I feel that I can say nothing further, because this question of the devotion of one woman to another is more important in the leader that we wish to have than anything else. We do not want an organizer—our Daughters of the American Revolution is already organized; we want a leader, a broad-minded, magnetic, conservative woman, such as we would have in Mrs. John W. Foster. [Applause.]

Mrs. HENRY: Madam Chairman—

Miss DORSEY: Madam Chairman, I have only a few words to say; they are contained in an answer made to the State Regent of Connecticut as to the cause of our recent phenomenal growth—

four thousand members admitted in the past year as against four thousand in the three preceding years; but I give these facts first. At the time we convened last year the question was asked as to the slowness of our growth in certain States. The answer was made, "We are suspending judgment; we cannot give our support to the Society until the question of lineal descent is settled"—

Cries of "Oh! don't, don't!" and "No, no!"

The CHAIRMAN: Order! Courtesy will be given to all these speakers to say what they have to say.

Miss DORSEY: Madam Chairman, am I out of order, or is the house out of order?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I think she is in order.

The CHAIRMAN: All these ladies will be heard.

Miss DORSEY: I thought I had explained these comments so as to be understood. We believe that the great increase is owing to the settlement of the lineal clause. This is not reviving the issue, for, as you say, that is buried; but it is buried as the cornerstone in a foundation wall is buried. It is the corner-stone of our organization, and there is the hand that laid it (indicating Mrs. Hogg).

Mrs. HENRY: Madam Chairman—

Mrs. AVERY: I ask the courtesy of the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN: I will recognize Mrs. Avery, as she asks the courtesy.

Mrs. AVERY (Ohio): Madam Chairman, I shall say but a word. You have heard from the East, but you have not heard from the Center and the West. I wish simply, as a resident of Ohio, to second the nomination of Mrs. Foster. We admire both the other ladies whose names have been presented. It is not that we admire them less, but we feel the need of Mrs. Foster.

Mrs. HENRY: Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Henry.

Mrs. HENRY: I wish to say that as Regent of the District of Columbia I represent every State. I only have a few words to say. I consider that the District represents the whole country, and as the District is unanimous for Mrs. John W. Foster, therefore the whole Union is for Mrs. Foster.

The CHAIRMAN: I now have the pleasure of introducing to

you Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, of Maine, who comes from the National Council of Women.

Mrs. STEVENS: Madam President and my dear friends, it gives me great pleasure to bring you informal greetings from the National Council of Women and to tell you for them that they are watching your deliberations with much interest and sympathy, and I beg leave further to say that to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, should you feel like receiving the president and corresponding secretary, they would like to present to this honorable body a more formal greeting than I bear this morning. [Applause.]

Dr. McGEE: Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Dr. McGee has the floor.

Dr. McGEE: Madam Chairman and ladies, I rise to second—I beg pardon, to two hundred—the nomination of Mrs. Foster. [Applause.] I have only to add one word to those already spoken. The question has been asked time and again in the history of our organization, "What do we mean by a national woman?" Do we mean somebody's wife? I answer emphatically, No! By a national woman we mean one who comes before all society, who represents to us our entire country—the patriotism which includes the whole United States. Our constitution says that our object is to foster patriotism and love of country—not love of any section, no matter how large or how important it may be, if it were half of the United States—and no matter whether the national woman has a husband or not [laughter], if she represents to us all our country—the patriotism of the United States—she is to us a national woman. [Applause.]

Mrs. PRYOR [greeted with much applause]: Madam President and Sisters of the Revolution: This is my first utterance for your love and loyalty to me in this Congress expressed. All that you have done for me I love and cherish; all that has been done against me I forgive. Now, I have been nominated as President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I give all that I have or am to this Society freely and fully. Let there be but two candidates before you. I have always meant to do what I now do—retire. I retire in favor of Mrs. John W. Foster. [Long-continued applause and cheers

and waving of handkerchiefs.] I am going to ask that every vote you meant to give me to give to my dear younger sister, Mrs. John W. Foster. [Applause.] I know Mrs. Foster. I have kept my own counsel till this very instant. I thought it wasn't respectful to say to my dear Regent that I thought she was overstating my case. Now, Mrs. Foster's opinion and mine coincide in every respect, perfectly. I retire in favor of Mrs. Foster. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any other nominations for Presidents-General?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I move the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

A MEMBER: I move that Mrs. Foster be elected by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN: The Chair rules the motion out of order. It has been moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. All in favor of this motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is carried and the nominations are closed.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I now move that the Secretary-General call the roll and give us the number of votes necessary for election.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I suggest to the Chair, though the Chair is so much better versed than I in practice, but we found in our work that the simplest way was the calling of the roll and depositing the ballot at the same time; that it took much less time.

The CHAIRMAN: The roll will now be called. You are asked to respond promptly and clearly when your name is called, "present."

The Secretary-General then called the roll.

The CHAIRMAN: I will appoint as tellers Miss Washington, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Johnson.

A MEMBER: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: The member from Illinois.

The MEMBER: I rise for instruction. Is it necessary to write our name on the ballot or simply the name of the candidate?

The CHAIRMAN: You write the name of your candidate and come with your delegation and deposit your ballot. Dr. McGee will read the number of names and the number necessary to elect.

Dr. McGEE: The number, as I have taken it down—every one whom I could hear or learn had answered—makes those present 256; necessary to a choice, 129. I think that is correct.

Mrs. DRAPER: Will the Chair please state definitely whether we must say on our ballots, "Mrs. Mary McFerson Foster"?

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Foster is all that is necessary; Mrs. Hogg is all that is necessary. We all know who you mean by those two names. We don't want any quibbling; we know just what you mean. I am requested to announce that the delegations will be called up by States.

Mrs. PRYOR: Ladies, I want my name taken off of the bulletin-board. Every vote you cast for me is lost.

The CHAIRMAN: The ladies who have this bulletin-board in charge will understand that Mrs. Pryor's name is off.

Mrs. PRYOR: I respectfully request you to tilt over that bulletin-board and mark off my name. I desire it because it is creating confusion.

The CHAIRMAN: I am requested to announce that you put but one name on your ballot.

Miss CLARKE (Conn.): Ladies, may I ask your indulgence for one moment? I have been a member of the Advisory Board of the National Committee and I have asked myself this question: If ladies sit through an uninteresting sermon of two hours and keep their mouths shut, can they not try to keep them shut for this little time and be quiet, as important and serious business is before us?

Mrs. WILBOUR: Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Wilbour is recognized.

Mrs. WILBOUR: I nominate Miss Knight, of Rhode Island, for Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization.

Miss KNIGHT: Miss Knight declines the nomination.

Mrs. K. K. HENRY (D. C.): I nominate Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, of Connecticut, for Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization. I want to say that a woman who has been so successful in State work would be successful in this work.

Mrs. Keim declined the honor.

Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson was put in nomination.

Mrs. CLARKE (N. H.): Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Clarke, of New Hampshire.

Mrs. CLARKE: I want to make a nomination. I nominate Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton as Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization.

The nomination was seconded by Mrs. Pryor.

Mrs. HAMILTON: Mrs. Hamilton declines the nomination.

Mrs. DICKINS: I move the nominations be closed.

Motion seconded by Mrs. Buchanan.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that the nominations be closed.

Mrs. POPE: I move that Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson be chosen by acclamation.

Miss DORSEY: I second the nomination, and move that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Johnson.

The Secretary cast the ballot and Mrs. Johnson was declared elected.

Mrs. HAMILTON: I move we adjourn for lunch.

Seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that we adjourn for lunch. Those in favor say "aye;" those opposed, "no." Motion is carried, and the Congress stands adjourned for lunch.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON.

Congress called to order at 2 p. m. by the Chairman, Mrs. Brackett.

The CHAIRMAN: I will ask Miss Richards to make an announcement.

Miss RICHARDS: I am requested by the Chair to read an invitation to the Congress:

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth cordially invites the Congress and attending officers and Daughters to the parlors at Willard's Hotel, where she will give an informal talk on local work in Chapters and parliamentary law this evening at 8 o'clock. *

Mrs. BALLINGER: I wish to make an announcement. I am requested to announce that a meeting will be held in this house at half past 9 o'clock to-morrow. All are most cordially invited to be present.

Mrs. KEIM: Madam President, I want to request the members to return their railroad tickets and have them countersigned.

Mrs. WILBOUR (R. I.): Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Wilbour.

Mrs. WILBOUR: These lilies (holding up a large bunch of lilies) are for Mrs. Roger Pryor, as a small expression of the

tender feeling we all have for her gracious and magnanimous conduct of this morning—from all the ladies who wish to join in it. [Continued applause.]

[Calls for Mrs. Pryor, who comes forward and receives the flowers.]

The CHAIRMAN: Ladies, if you will come to order we will hear from the tellers. Miss Washington.

Miss WASHINGTON: For Mrs. John W. Foster, 175 votes. [Applause.] For Mrs. N. B. Hogg, 81 votes. Number of votes cast, 256.

The CHAIRMAN: There were 256 votes cast. Mrs. Foster has 175 [applause]; Mrs. Hogg, 81.

Mrs. HOGG: Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Hogg.

Mrs. HOGG: I rise to congratulate the President-General elect and to tender to her the allegiance of Pennsylvania. [Applause and waving of handkerchiefs.] I move the vote be made unanimous.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: It has been moved and seconded that the vote be made unanimous.

A MEMBER: I was just going to make the same motion.

A MEMBER FROM VIRGINIA: Then we all second it.

The CHAIRMAN: Those in favor of this motion please say "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is carried and the Chair declares Mrs. Foster unanimously elected.

Mrs. WILBOUR: I would like to move that a committee be appointed to wait upon Mrs. Foster and announce her election, and that the Chair appoint the committee. [Seconded.]

The CHAIRMAN: I will appoint Mrs. Wilbour, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Avery, of Ohio; Mrs. Keim, of Connecticut; Mrs. Hamilton, of New York, and I wish to add Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Pryor, of New York.

Cries of "That's right," and applause.

Mrs. AVERY: Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Avery.

Mrs. AVERY: The morning's method of voting proved to be interminable; I therefore propose, in order to facilitate business, that this Congress authorize each State Regent or her delegate,

when the State is called for, to deposit the ballots for her delegation. [Seconded.]

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that each State Regent or her delegate be authorized by this Congress to deposit the ballots for her delegation. It is in order to speak to this motion.

Cries of "Question, question!"

The CHAIRMAN: Those who approve of this motion please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." [After voting.] The motion is carried. The chairman of the ushers will instruct her ushers how and where to receive the ballots.

A MEMBER: Will the Chair state how many Vice-Presidents-General we are to vote for.

The CHAIRMAN: Your Constitution says the Congress must elect eight; there may be twelve added; the whole number may be twenty. You are to elect eight here to-day, anyway, whether you elect any more or not.

Mrs. AVERY (Ohio): Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Avery.

Mrs. AVERY: Mrs. Chairman, I want to offer the following resolution:

Whereas it is necessary to know the number of Vice-Presidents-General for whom we are entitled to vote; and

Whereas the Continental Congress is the final interpreter of the Constitution; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Congress decides that the matter in Article IV of the Constitution relating to Vice-Presidents-General be interpreted to mean that the National Board alone had power to increase the number of Vice-Presidents-General to twenty; but having decided that twenty are necessary for the proper transaction of business, its power ends, and the right to elect the twenty rests in the Continental Congress alone.

Resolved, That we proceed to the election of twenty Vice-Presidents-General.

Resolution seconded.

Cries of "Question, question!"

Mrs. BALLINGER: I must take exception to the first clause of the resolution offered, that the Board of Managers have the right to increase the number of Vice-Presidents-General. I think the Congress should decide that question—

Cries of "Question, question!"

Miss PIKE: While I also take exception to that clause, I would not object to the motion for that reason, because the balance of the motion represents our feeling, and we think the clause "such other officers as may be deemed necessary" would cover any number of Vice-Presidents-General that we chose to elect, but I believe we are contented with twenty.

Mrs. McLEAN: I move we proceed upon the motion to elect twenty Vice-Presidents-General, which has been seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: Those in favor of proceeding to elect twenty Vice-Presidents-General signify by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is carried. Nominations for Vice-Presidents-General are now in order.

Mrs. CROFT (Conn.): Connecticut presents the name of Mrs. Keim for Vice-President-General.

Seconded by Mrs. Bulkley, of Connecticut.

Mrs. GEER: I nominate Mrs. Elizabeth Bullock.

Mrs. McLEAN: I want to nominate Mrs. Hamilton from New York State.

The CHAIRMAN: Ladies, please come to order.

Mrs. BURHANS: Madam President—

Miss RICHARDS: The Chair gives me permission to say to you that it will be impossible to get the names posted on the bulletin-board in the order in which your nominations are made. This young man gets entirely confused and cannot tell which comes first.

The CHAIRMAN: The ladies must sit down. I will recognize one at a time.

Mrs. McLEAN: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLEAN: I simply want to reiterate my nomination of Mrs. Hamilton, of New York.

Nomination seconded by Mrs. Pryor.

Miss WASHINGTON: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Miss Washington.

Miss WASHINGTON: I nominate Mrs. Boynton for Vice-President-General. Knowing the efficiency of Mrs. Boynton as we all know it, I expect the Congress will elect her.

Nomination seconded.

Mrs. POPE: Madam President, I wish you wouldn't allow any speeches about the Vice-Presidents-General.

The nomination of Mrs. Boynton was seconded by half a dozen ladies.

Several ladies here addressed the Chair, but were unable to obtain recognition.

Mrs. BOYNTON: I cordially thank every one who has had the kindness to second my nomination as Vice-President-General, but I respectfully request that my name be removed from the board and withdrawn.

Cries of "No, no; let it stay!"

The CHAIRMAN: When a nominee asks that her name be withdrawn it will, of course, be done, and when a lady does not wish to stand for election will she please let it be so understood, in order that no confusion may result.

Mrs. BOYNTON: Madam President, I would have asked that my name be withdrawn at the time, but I could not be heard.

A MEMBER: Madam President—

A MEMBER: I wish to put in nomination, from the far-away State of Indiana, Georgia Stockton Hatcher.

Nomination seconded.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. McWilliams, of Minnesota, is recognized.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS: The Northwest feels that it should receive some recognition. I wish to place in nomination as Vice-President-General a woman of fine lineage and one who has done great work for the Society, Mrs. John Quincy Adams.

Nomination seconded.

Mrs. POPE: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Pope, of Kentucky.

Mrs. POPE: I wish to nominate Mrs. Luke Blackburn for Vice-President-General.

Nomination seconded.

Mrs. MATHES: Madam Chairman, I would like to—

The CHAIRMAN: The Chair is asked to state whether there shall be more than one nominee from a State.

A MEMBER: I asked the opinion of the house.

Mrs. BLOUNT: Madam Chairman, I move that no State shall have more than one Vice-President-General.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that no State shall have more than one Vice-President-General.

Mrs. McLEAN: I would like to speak to that, Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLEAN: I simply want to say that so long as the Constitution exists as it does, there is no curtailment of the number which any one State may have. The Vice-Presidents-General shall be nominated from the floor as representative women.

Mrs. MORGAN: Each State should not be represented by more than one officer.

Mrs. KEIM: If we do not have a number of Vice-Presidents-General from the District of Columbia we are much hindered in our work, for we must have a capable, energetic Board in Washington.

Mrs. MORGAN: But we can have representatives from our State in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN: The ladies will speak to the Chair. Is there any further discussion of the question?

Mrs. HENRY: I nominate Miss Miller, of the District of Columbia.

Nomination seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: I have asked if there is any further discussion. Until this question is disposed of, there will be no further nominations.

Mrs. BALLINGER: Before there are any further nominations, I want to ask if these names—

The CHAIRMAN: Were you speaking to the question, Mrs. Henry?

Mrs. HENRY: No.

The CHAIRMAN: Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: Before that is put, I want to know how many you are to have from the District? You are putting in your working force now. You are putting all the power into the hands of a few. I may be speaking against the interests of

ourselves here in the District. We mean to do right always, but we might not.

Mrs. BLOUNT: Madam Chairman, may I make a little explanation of my motion? My explanation is that the ladies preside at this meeting. If you choose to elect them from the District, they may be elected from the State they come from, but not elected—

Miss PIKE: We are not talking about electing, we are talking about nominating.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Blount has the floor.

Mrs. MCLEAN: Madam President, if we adopt that we simply make over State Regents again. Of course, any woman from any State naturally wants to represent her State. I do not consider these Vice-Presidents-General occupy the same relation on the Board as the State Regents. They should not. I did nominate a woman from New York State, but if I saw a woman who I thought would be a good Vice-President-General, from any other State, I wouldn't hesitate to nominate her for Vice-President-General. I would hesitate to nominate her for State Regent.

The CHAIRMAN: The question before you is on limiting each State to one Vice-President-General. Are you ready for the question?

Cries of "Question!"

The CHAIRMAN: Those in favor of this motion please say "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is carried.

Mrs. MATHES: Madam President.

Mrs. LOTHROP: Madam President.

Mrs. MATHES: I give way.

Mrs. LOTHROP: I want to ask what Mrs. Madison's residence is.

A MEMBER: She resides in Washington.

Mrs. MATHES: I nominate from New England a woman whose ability is beyond question—Miss Amelia Knight, of Rhode Island.

A number of ladies tried to get recognition at this time but were unable to do so.

The CHAIRMAN: Ladies, unless order is maintained the Chair cannot recognize the speakers.

A MEMBER: I want to nominate for Vice-President-General Mrs. McMillan, of Michigan, who is a resident in Washington.

Mrs. KERFOOT: Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Kerfoot, of Illinois.

Mrs. KERFOOT: I nominate Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, of Illinois.

Nomination seconded by Mrs. McLean, of New York.

Mrs. PURCELL: I nominate Mrs. Penn, of Danville.

Nomination seconded.

Mrs JACKSON: I nominate Miss Alice Blount.

A MEMBER: I nominate Mrs. Hull, of Des Moines.

Nominations seconded.

Mrs. MORGAN: I nominate Mrs. Hill, of Georgia.

Nomination seconded.

Dr. McGEE: Madam President——

Mrs. POPE: Madam President, may I say a word?

The CHAIRMAN: Dr. McGee has the floor.

Dr. McGEE: Madam President and ladies, I rise to second the nomination of Mrs. Hull, of Iowa, as Vice-President-General. If you have noticed the list of our Vice-Presidents-General during the last years, you will see that they are all from the Atlantic coast with one exception, and that exception is Mrs. Shepard, of Chicago. I wish in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Hull to say that the State of Iowa has never been represented and that Mrs. Hull is peculiarly fitted for the position as well as being a resident of Washington, being the wife of a Representative here; she was State Regent of Iowa last year. I know her personally, and know that she would make an excellent Vice-President-General.

Mrs. JACKSON: I nominate Miss Alice P. Blount.

Miss HALL: She will accept.

A MEMBER: I nominate Mrs. Longfellow O'Donohue.

Miss HARDING: I wish to nominate Mrs. Clement A. Griscom.

Nomination seconded.

A MEMBER: I wish to nominate Mrs. F. S. Nash.

Nomination seconded.

A MEMBER: I nominate Mrs. Clarke, of New Hampshire.

Nomination seconded.

Will accept.

Mrs. WILBOUR: Madam President.

Miss MILLER: Madam President—

The CHAIRMAN: The Chair recognizes Mrs. Wilbour.

Mrs. WILBOUR: I wish to nominate for Vice-President-General Mrs. Brackett.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Brackett is not eligible, having served two years. Very much obliged to you. Miss Richards wishes to make a statement.

Miss RICHARDS: I will read the list I have taken of the names as I could hear them. If there is a vacancy—if I have not the names as nominated—if you will write it out Mrs. Blank was nominated by so and so and seconded by so and so and hand it up, the correction will be made. At present the list as I have it is Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Penn, of Virginia; Mrs. Hull, of Iowa; Mrs. Hill, of Georgia; Mrs. Nash, of South Carolina; Mrs. Shippen, of New Jersey; Miss Blount, of Maryland; Mrs. Griscom, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Clarke, of New Hampshire. Those are all I heard from the floor. If anybody is left out the name will be sent up by the usher. Here is one just sent up—Mrs. Avery. I don't see that it is seconded. Mrs. Field, of California, seconded by Mrs. McLean; Mrs. E. J. Hill, of Connecticut, nominated by Mrs. John M. Holcombe, seconded by Mrs. Morris Tyler; Mrs. Fannie Washington Reading, nominated by Mrs. Ballinger; Mrs. Berry, nominated by Mrs. White and seconded by Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Lee; Mrs. Hinkle, nominated by Mrs. Morgan, seconded by Mrs. McLean; Mrs. A. M. Stillwell Coleman, of Missouri, a resident of Washington, nominated by Miss Lipscomb and seconded by Miss Pike; Mrs. Mann, of the District, nominated by Miss Miller, seconded by Mrs. Lee.

Mrs. KEM: I nominate Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, of the District.

Nomination seconded by the delegation from Connecticut and other ladies.

Miss RICHARDS (reading slips handed to her): Mrs. Blackburn is nominated and seconded by Mrs. Griggs; Mrs. Le Duc,

of New York, is nominated and seconded; Mrs. Powell, of Alexandria, is nominated by Miss Hetzel and seconded by Miss Miller.

Miss WASHINGTON: I nominate Mrs. Foote.

Nomination seconded.

Miss MILLER: I nominate Mrs. Charles Mann.

Mrs. LEE: I second the nomination of Mrs. Mann.

Mrs. MANN: I nominate Miss Mallett.

Miss MILLER: I second the nomination of Miss Mallett.

Mrs. WALKER: I nominate Mrs. Dickins.

A MEMBER: I nominate Mrs. Longfellow O'Donoghue.

Mrs. LEE: I second Mrs. O'Donoghue's nomination.

Mrs. POWELL (of Alexandria): I withdraw my name from the nomination..

Miss DESHA: I nominate Mrs. Wysong.

Mrs. WILBOUR: I second the nomination of Mrs. Wysong.

Mrs. BLOUNT: Madam President, I would like to know how many nominations we can have?

Miss WASHINGTON: I nominate Mrs. Goodloe.

Nomination seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: When you wish to close them, make a motion to that effect, and if it is voted to do so the nominations will be closed.

Miss RICHARDS: Here is a slip handed me. Mrs. Hill, of Georgia, and Miss Benning, of Georgia, are nominated and seconded.

Miss DESHA: I nominate Mrs. Edward Goodfellow.

Nomination seconded.

Miss LIPSCOMB: I nominate Mrs. Swain, of Texas.

Nomination Seconded.

Miss RICHARDS: A slip has just been sent up showing that Mrs. Avery was nominated by Mrs. Wm. McKee and seconded by Mrs. Leonard; also Mrs. Griggs, of Tacoma, Washington.

The CHAIRMAN: If there are no more nominations—

Mrs. PURCELL: I move the nominations be closed.

Mrs. LEE: I move the nominations be closed.

Motion seconded.

Cries of "Question, question!"

Mrs. HOGG : Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Hogg.

Mrs. HOGG: In closing the nominations must we vote for twenty names?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes; vote for twenty.

Mrs. HOGG: Then I suggest we choose twenty to vote for; we have more than that now.

The CHAIRMAN: There is a motion before the house that nominations be closed, and the motion is seconded. Are you ready for the question?

Cries of "Question, question!"

Miss DORSEY: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Miss Dorsey.

Miss DORSEY: Before action is taken on this motion, I find on this list of names—

A MEMBER: I nominate Mrs. Burhans, of New York.

Nomination seconded.

Miss DORSEY (continuing): The name of Mrs. Goodloe, of Washington, nominated but not seconded, and I wish the pleasure—

SEVERAL MEMBERS: We seconded Mrs. Goodloe's nomination.

Mrs. BURHANS: I desire to withdraw my name.

The CHAIRMAN: Miss Dorsey has been recognized.

Miss DORSEY: Then I will go on to the second point. On the bulletin-board appears a name that has never come before us, either by Chapter or territorial representation—Washington, the youngest in the sisterhood of States. Her representative is here, and she is a woman well qualified to represent the Pacific slope as a Vice-President-General.

Cries of "Question, question!"

The CHAIRMAN: Those in favor of the motion to close nominations please say "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is carried and the nominations are closed.

Miss RICHARDS: I want to say that we have more names than we can accommodate. Our bulletin-board is full, and I will have to put two names on a line. I hope nobody will feel hurt because their names are squeezed up a little.

Mrs. WALWORTH: Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Walworth.

Mrs. WALWORTH: I wish to say a word in regard to Vice-Presidents-General. Of course, it is entirely in the power of this Congress to put its own interpretation on the Constitution, which permits twenty Vice-Presidents-General; but I see that the house, without thinking very much about it, is establishing a precedent which I am afraid will cause a misunderstanding of the intention of the Constitution, and you will pardon me, I hope, and give me your indulgence, if I try to say to you a word in regard to the intention of the Constitution in that respect, because I have seen a good deal of difficulty arise out of this thing, and I only wish to say what was understood in the beginning to be the intention in regard to Vice-Presidents-General. It never occurred to any member of the Board of the First or Second Congress that these Vice-Presidents-General would be divided out among States, so as to give something of the same impression as a State Regent. I don't mean the same thing, but they would be looked upon as belonging to the States. Now, let me explain to you. From the fact that we have had a President-General who could not always attend the meetings of the Board, it was exceedingly necessary that there should always be enough Vice-Presidents present to permit some one of them to take the place of the President-General—it is simply an officer to take the place of the President-General. Now, that is what the Vice-Presidents-General are for. You can see how important it will be to have a number of Vice-Presidents-General within easy access. To a certain extent it may be carried out by means of subordinate representatives, but it is very unfortunate to try to fill in forty-four States on the ground that each one is entitled to a Vice-President-General. I only appeal to what you know is right, and I want the idea disconnected from any idea of representation from States.

Miss PIKE (D. C.): We agree with Mrs. Walworth.

Mrs. DRAPER: Would it be in order to ask the man who is writing the names on the bulletin-board to put a little "r" over the names of those who reside in Washington? Would it be in order? If so, I will make it a motion that there be placed a little "r" over the names of those who reside in Washington.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that a little "r"

be placed over the names on the bulletin-board of those who reside in Washington. Those in favor of this motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is carried and the "r" will be placed over the names on the bulletin-board of those who reside in Washington.

Mrs. KEIM: Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. KEIM: I would like to say one word. Mrs. E. J. Hill, of the newly elected Congress, will reside in Washington most of the year; so Connecticut is not asking too much when she asks that Mrs. E. J. Hill be made a Vice-President-General.

The CHAIRMAN: The name is in long since.

Mrs. PECK: In seconding the nomination of Mrs. McMillan, of Michigan, I did it on the ground that she is a resident of Washington and intends to be here most of the time.

Mrs. AVERY (Ohio): Daughters of the American Revolution, I want to second again the nomination of Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle for Vice-President-General. She will be able to attend the meetings and do her duty faithfully. We want a representative from Ohio. We never asked for one before.

Mrs. POPE (Ky.): I second the nomination.

Mrs. DICKINS: I move the nominations be opened to receive the name of our Treasurer-General, Mrs. Tullock.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: Those in favor of this motion please say "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is carried and the nominations are open for only one name.

Mrs. DICKINS: I nominate Mrs. Tullock for Vice-President-General.

Nomination seconded.

Mrs. MATHES: I wish to say that Mrs. Washington, of Tennessee, will be in Washington and should have the "r" over her name.

Mrs. JACKSON: I wish to say of the Maryland candidate that she is a great-granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner;" that she lives in Washington and will attend the meetings of the Board.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I simply want to second with great enthusiasm the nomination of our Treasurer-General for Vice-President-

General. She has been a most efficient officer and will make an excellent Vice-President-General.

Mrs. POPE: She has been already seconded.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I am only speaking to the second; that's all.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there any voter who has not a ballot? If so, the usher will supply her.

Mrs. TULLOCK: I want to say in regard to Mrs. A. M. Stillman Coleman that she is a resident of Washington city; is of great administrative ability; has the power of commanding attention, and that she will make a good administrative officer on the Board as one of the Vice-Presidents-General.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: Ladies, New Jersey is entitled to have recognition. Mrs. Shippen says she can frequently be here. I think it is no more than fair that we recognize New Jersey through Mrs. Shippen.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I make a motion that the Chair instruct the Secretary to cast one unanimous ballot for Mrs. Shippen.

Mrs. DOREMUS: Ladies, just a few words. In retiring from the Vice-Presidency for a second year, I take this opportunity of thanking you very cordially for your appointment last year. I was not present. I had gone back to New York before the election took place, and not knowing even that I was to be nominated. It was a great surprise to me; but, learning that I had been elected by this large and intelligent house, it was an immense pleasure, and I never have had the opportunity until now to thank you most cordially for your support. After having had the Vice-Presidency for one year and learning a little of the business, I would earnestly solicit you all to elect those members who can, as much as possible, give their attention to the business and be in Washington. I consider that it is very important that your Vice-Presidents-General and the Board be here, for after this body retires from the yearly session all the business of the year is turned into the hands of the Board—of a few representing you. You have a large number of Vice-Presidents-General, who, I think, should give their best attention—taking the adage of my mother, "What your hand findeth to do, do with your might." I think every one holding office should not hold it for the honor, but for the service.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I had the honor of nominating Mrs. Doremus

and this body did me the honor to elect her. She has been a most efficient worker, and I hope this Congress will recognize her faithful service by making her one of the Honorary Vice-Presidents-General.

Miss PIKE: I second it.

A MEMBER: Make it in the form of a motion.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I do make it a motion.

Seconded.

Mrs. MCLEAN: There is a motion before the house, seconded by Tennessee, to instruct the Secretary to cast a unanimous ballot for Mrs. Doremus.

A MEMBER: That is out of order.

Mrs. MCLEAN: Will it be considered when the time comes?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I move we take five minutes recess to let the Chairman rest, and also to enable the names to be placed upon the bulletin-board.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: Those in favor of this motion for five minutes' recess say "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is carried, and we will take five minutes' recess.

The CHAIRMAN (after recess): The ladies will please come to order. If any name is left out—we have endeavored to get every name—but if any are left out please say so before the voting begins.

Miss RICHARDS: You can see this has been a very tedious task. We expected to have two days to do it in instead of a few minutes.

Mrs. DEVAN: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: I have requested the chairman of ushers to make a statement.

Miss RICHARDS: Can everybody see the names? You will notice that the "r," indicating residence, has been put in front of the names. We had the name of Mrs. Field, of California, handed in, but it has been changed to District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there any mistake in the names of importance?

Mrs. DICKINS: My name is spelled with an "e," but it does not matter.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I would like to ask—I have offered a motion in regard to Mrs. Doremus as Honorary Vice-President-General.

The CHAIRMAN: You want that done later. The Chair requests Miss Richards to make a statement about the names.

Miss RICHARDS: The Chair requests me to state that as there are but twenty Vice-Presidents-General to be elected you can vote for only twenty. If any ballot has more than twenty names upon it the tellers will be obliged to throw out the ballot. You can vote for less but not for more.

The CHAIRMAN: The Chair is requested to state that there are two Hills, one from Connecticut and one from Georgia, and in writing these names will you please write "Georgia" or "Connecticut;" or if you vote for them both, put them both on, and do not confound Mrs. Hull's name with the two Mrs. Hill.

Mrs. DRAPER: Will you please state what constitutes an election. Is it a majority of the votes cast or the highest number of votes cast:

The CHAIRMAN: It is a majority of all votes that constitutes an election.

Miss PIKE (D. C.): Last year it was the eight that got the highest.

Mrs. PECK: Did we not last year take the eight that had the highest vote?

Mrs. MCLEAN: We did.

The CHAIRMAN: You are doing very differently from what you did last year, and we are proceeding according to your resolution.

Mrs. MCLEAN: Madam President—

Miss PIKE: I move that the Vice-Presidents-General be elected by a plurality vote and not a majority vote.

The CHAIRMAN: The majority vote elects.

Miss PIKE: I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mrs. CLARKE: You can't go contrary to the Constitution.

Mrs. DICKINS: I move to amend by substituting the motion to sustain the decision of the Chair.

Seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded to sustain the decision of the Chair. Those in favor of that motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is carried.

Mrs. McLEAN: The Chair asks me to put in the form of a motion a suggestion that I just made to her privately, and that is—

That whereas the tellers are kind enough to continue their counting the votes at some future time :

Resolved, That the announcement of the vote for Vice-Presidents-General be given in the morning, if they are not finished by 5 o'clock, and that we now proceed to other business.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion. Those in favor please say "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is carried and we will proceed to further business.

Mrs. BURHANS: I wish to state that if my name has been put on the board—the bulletin-board—I would very much prefer that these ladies would elect as one of the twenty Vice-Presidents-General, if agreeable, Mrs. Hill, of Georgia.

Miss RICHARDS: Madam President, Mrs. Griggs, of Washington, has sent up a slip saying she wishes to withdraw her name from the candidacy for Vice-President-General.

The CHAIRMAN: Ladies, have you done with this board?

The LADIES (all over the house): We have.

The CHAIRMAN: This board will be removed and another put in its place. The Recording Secretary-General will now call the roll and the delegations will deposit their votes.

The Secretary-General then called the roll of delegations and ballots were cast.

Mrs. TULLOCK: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: One moment. Is there any State not called? I believe they are all in.

Mrs. TULLOCK: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Tullock.

Mrs. TULLOCK: I move that as soon as this ballot is taken we adjourn, and convene at 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that as soon as this ballot is taken we adjourn and meet at 9 o'clock in the morning. Is any discussion desired?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: We have a good hour to work yet, and there are so many things to do to-morrow that I don't think you can afford to lose that hour. I hope that will be voted down, Mrs. Tullock.

Mrs. TULLOCK: I would rather the motion would be put.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that when this ballot is taken up we adjourn, and have no further election until to-morrow.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: Before you vote you ought to know there are here five more State reports.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of the motion please say "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is lost.

A MEMBER: I move that we proceed now to hear the reports of the State Regents.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that we proceed now to hear the reports of the State Regents. All in favor of that say "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is lost. We will proceed now to the election of the Recording Secretary. Nominations are now in order.

A MEMBER: I nominate Mrs. George Washington Gist.

Nomination seconded.

A MEMBER: I nominate Mrs. Buchanan.

Nomination seconded.

A MEMBER: I nominate Mrs. Tittmann, of the District of Columbia.

Nomination seconded.

Mrs. TITTMANN: I withdraw my name.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any other nominations for Recording Secretary?

A MEMBER: I move the nominations for Recording Secretary be closed.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that the nominations for Recording Secretary be closed. Those in favor of this motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is carried and the nomination is closed. The ballots will be counted as rapidly as possible.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I want to speak one word. I have known Mrs. Gist for a good many years and she is the best reporter we have had.

Mrs. MANN: I know Mrs. Buchanan. She is a most efficient worker and would fill any office with dignity and honor. She has been a most acceptable Registrar-General.

Mrs. GEER: We—

Miss MILLER: We all second what Mrs. Mann says.

The CHAIRMAN: These are officers of the Board who have known Mrs. Buchanan as Registrar-General. The Chair requests Mrs. McLean and Miss Dorsey to act as tellers for this vote of Recording Secretary. You are reminded again that your Regents or the chairmen of your delegations will collect your ballots just as soon as you are ready, and the ushers will take up the ballots from them. The Board of Management is ready. The names will be read. Answer as promptly as you can.

[The Secretary calls the roll and the ballots are deposited.]

The CHAIRMAN: Is there any delegation which has not been called? I suppose they are all in. The nomination next in order is the Corresponding Secretary-General.

A MEMBER: I want to say, in recognition of the fine service of Miss Desha as Corresponding Secretary-General, I nominate her for the position again.

Miss DORSEY: I rose to make that nomination, but I second it.

A MEMBER: I nominate Mrs. William Earle.

Nomination seconded.

A MEMBER: I nominate Mrs. Mathes.

Nomination seconded.

Mrs. POPE: I would like to make it by acclamation that Miss Desha be made Corresponding Secretary-General.

The CHAIRMAN: There are two nominations.

Miss DORSEY: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Miss Dorsey.

Miss DORSEY: Since I was not privileged to nominate Miss Desha, I would like to speak to her nomination. I would say of her that her work in the past speaks more eloquently than any words of mine can do, and I would add that she lives but for the good of the Society and works incessantly for its advancement.

A MEMBER: I want to say of Mrs. Earle that she lives in Washington, is well qualified to fill the position of Corresponding Secretary-General, and is faithful and diligent in the discharge of her duties.

Miss FORSYTHE: I nominate Mrs. Foote.

Nomination seconded.

Mrs. DICKINS: I move the nominations be closed.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that nominations for Corresponding Secretary-General be closed. All those in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is carried and the nominations are closed.

A MEMBER: I would like to ask if Mrs. Foote isn't the lady whose name appears on the list for Vice-Presidents-General.

Mrs. GEER: Mrs. Foote is the same lady.

The CHAIRMAN: Then her name will be withdrawn, because she cannot be elected to two offices.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: Madam President.

Mrs. FORSYTHE: Madam President, as I was the one nominating Mrs. Foote and she came and said she was ineligible, I would like to withdraw her name.

Name of Mrs. Foote withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN: The next thing in order is nominations for Registrar-General—after the ushers have taken the ballots for Corresponding Secretary-General.

The Secretary then called the roll of delegations. *

The CHAIRMAN: Has every voter deposited her ballot for Corresponding Secretary-General?

A MEMBER FROM TENNESSEE: I haven't had a ballot.

The CHAIRMAN: Will an usher take a ballot to the member from Tennessee? The Chair asks Mrs. Dickins and Mrs. Gannett to act as tellers for the vote of Corresponding Secretary-General, and will consider it a favor if they will do so. The nominations for Registrar-General are now in order.

Mrs. GEER: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Geer has the floor.

Mrs. GEER: I wish to nominate Mrs. Philip Hichborn. She resides in the District and would make a good Registrar-General.

Nomination seconded by Miss Dorsey.

Miss DORSEY: I wish to nominate Mrs. Burnett as second Registrar-General.

Nomination seconded.

A MEMBER: I nominate Miss Ida P. Beall.

Nomination seconded.

Miss FORSYTHE: I would like the privilege of nominating Miss Janet Richards.

Miss RICHARDS: I appreciate the kindness and courtesy, but it is impossible for me to serve.

Miss FORSYTHE: Then may I change my nomination to Miss Wilbur?

Nomination seconded.

Mrs. SHIPPEN: I nominate Mrs. Goodloe.

Nomination seconded.

Mrs. GEER: I move the nominations be closed.

Mrs. GOODLOE: Mrs. Goodloe's name is withdrawn.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: Madam President, how many Registrars-General are we to have?

The CHAIRMAN: The question is asked how many Registrars-General you are to vote for. You have always had two. It was considered necessary during the year to add two more. It is necessary for you to say.

Mrs. MANN: Four Registrars-General.

Mrs. HAMILTON (N. Y.): I move we have four Registrars-General.

Mrs. BUCHANAN: I second the motion.

[Cries of "Question, question!"]

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that we have four Registrars-General. Is any discussion desired? If so, it is in order.

A MEMBER: I simply want to ask the opinion of the different Registrars-General. Mrs. Burnett—it would be a very good thing if the house could hear her opinion, whether two or four.

Mrs. BURNETT: I think two Registrars-General, with a clerk, are all that is necessary—with a clerk.

Mrs. MANN: Madam President.

Miss MILLER: Madam President.

Mrs. MANN: I nominate Miss Miller.

Miss MILLER: No; I will not accept.

Mrs. MANN: I think four is none too many.

Miss MILLER: My opinion is like hers.

A MEMBER: Is Mrs. A. Howard Clarke here? We ought to have her opinion.

A MEMBER: What does Mrs. Buchanan say?

Mrs. BUCHANAN: Madam Chairman, I have held this position for ten weeks only. I have been constantly at work. We have

had four Registrars-General; but if the papers were sent to the office direct and not to the residences of the officers, I think it would simplify matters, and two Registrars-General would be enough with a clerk.

Mrs. CLARKE: I beg to differ with the lady who spoke last. I would desire that two Registrars-General be appointed, and assistants as necessary, and the Board can appoint those assistants.

Mrs. PECK: I seconded Miss Wilbur's nomination, as it was my duty and pleasure, but I am informed that she will not serve.

Mrs. MANN: I think we ought to have the opinion of the ladies on the Board this year; they know what the business is.

Mrs. BOYNTON: No matter how much the work has increased, if we have two competent Registrars-General and clerks to assist them, it seems it would be better to have two.

Mrs. HAMILTON: I have a motion before the House which I wish to amend by substituting, "Two Registrars-General, with a clerk or whatever is considered necessary in the way of clerks."

Motion seconded.

The CHAIR: It is moved and seconded that we elect two Registrars-General, they to have whatever is necessary in the way of clerks. Those in favor of this motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is carried, and we will vote for two Registrars-General. There are two names before the house.

Mrs. GEER: Madam President——

Mrs. SHIPPEN: I move the nominations be closed.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. Those in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is carried and the nominations are closed.

Mrs. MCLEAN: Madam President, the vote for Recording Secretary-General is counted.

The CHAIRMAN: Ladies, will you listen to the announcement of the vote for Recording Secretary-General.

Mrs. MCLEAN: For Recording Secretary-General, number of

ballots cast, 192; necessary to elect, 97; Mrs. Buchanan, 155; Mrs. Gist, 37.

The CHAIRMAN: The Recording Secretary-General will please come up on the stage and let the Congress see their officer.

Mrs. BUCHANAN: Ladies, I thank you very much for your confidence, and will endeavor to perform my duties well and faithfully.

The CHAIRMAN: We will hear the result of the ballot for Corresponding Secretary-General.

Miss RICHARDS: I am requested to read the result for Corresponding Secretary-General. Number of votes cast, 189; of which Miss Desha received 79 and Miss Earle 110.

The CHAIRMAN: Is Mrs. Earle present?

Mrs. MACLEAN: Madam Chairman, I ask that you discharge this teller from duty.

The CHAIRMAN: You are discharged with very many thanks. Is there any voter who has not received a ballot for Registrars-General? The ushers will please ascertain and supply any such. There is an announcement to be made.

Miss RICHARDS: I am requested to announce that the Southern Relief Society ball will be given to-night at 9 o'clock, at the National Rifles Armory, on G street between Ninth and Tenth. Admission, \$1.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I merely wish to announce that there is to be a Japanese tea to-morrow evening; and another thing I want to remember is that to-morrow, from 4 to 7 o'clock, the invitation that has been given here by the Woman's National Press Association and ladies of the Strathmore Arms to a love feast; No. 1101 K street, a Martha Washington tea. The members, ladies, and visiting members of this Congress are cordially invited.

Mrs. BALLINGER: I move we adjourn.

Mrs. BULLOCK: I move we proceed with the election of officers.

The CHAIRMAN: The election is just the same—by roll-call. Ladies, will you please take your seats until this roll is called.

The Secretary-General then called the roll.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there any delegation that has not been called?

Dr. McGEE: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Dr. McGee.

Dr. McGEE: Madam President and ladies, in view of the fact that on our programme we still have a large amount of business, which we are all anxious to have conducted in the best manner, and with the time at our disposal, I move that we do now continue to ballot for the rest of the National Officers. I move that at the conclusion of the balloting for the National Officers we adjourn to evening, in order to hear the result of the vote for the National Officers. I will divide my motion in half and make the first part of it that we now finish the balloting for the National Officers.

Mrs. BALLINGER: My motion to adjourn takes precedence.

The CHAIRMAN: The motion to adjourn is not favored.

Mrs. BALLINGER: I call for a vote on it.

The CHAIRMAN: Those in favor of the motion to adjourn say "aye;" those contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is lost. Dr. McGee's motion is now before the house, that we continue the nomination and election of National Officers, and it has been seconded. All in favor of this motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is carried. The second part of the motion is that we then adjourn till 8 o'clock this evening, to hear the report of the State Regents. All in favor of this motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is lost.

Mrs. PECK: I move that tellers be appointed for this ballot.

The CHAIRMAN: The Chair will again ask that Mrs. McLean and Miss Dorsey act as tellers. I know it is asking a good deal—

Mrs. MCLEAN: You couldn't ask anything of me that I wouldn't do, Madam President.

Mrs. TULLOCK: I take pleasure in nominating Mrs. Draper for Treasurer-General.

Nomination seconded by her whole delegation.

A MEMBER: I move that the Secretary-General be instructed to cast the ballot for Treasurer-General.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard this motion. All those in favor of it say "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The

motion is carried, and the Secretary-General will cast the ballot for Mrs. Draper for Treasurer-General. Will Mrs. Draper step forward and let us see our new Treasurer-General?

Mrs. DRAPER: No one knows better than I how perfectly impossible it will be for me to fill a place formerly occupied by Mrs. Tullock. I can only say I will try to "shake around" as little as possible.

Mrs. TULLOCK: Does that mean that I have "shook round?"
[Laughter.]

Mrs. DRAPER: No; it means your place is too big for me.

The CHAIRMAN: The next in order is the nomination for Historian-General.

Miss FORSYTHE: I would like to nominate one that I think we all would be proud of—Miss Jane Meade Welch.

Nomination seconded.

Mrs. HENRY, Miss MILLER, and Mrs. MANN (speaking at once): I nominate Miss Dorsey.

Mrs. GEER (and several other ladies): I second the nomination.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I don't believe Miss Welch will accept. I know she is so busy she can't even write an article for the magazine of which she is associate editor.

A MEMBER: I nominate Miss Sue Hetzel for Historian-General.

Nomination seconded.

Miss HETZEL: I withdraw my name.

A MEMBER: I nominate Mrs. Smith for Historian-General.
Nomination seconded.

Mrs. SMITH: Mrs. Smith declines the nomination.

A MEMBER: I nominate Mrs. Gannett.

Nomination seconded.

Mrs. LOTHROP: I nominate Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnson.
Nomination seconded by Miss Dorsey and several other ladies.

A MEMBER: I nominate Miss Desha for Historian-General.
Nomination seconded.

Miss DESHA: I wish to decline the nomination, having served two terms as Vice-President-General, also as Surgeon-General, and as Corresponding Secretary-General. I think I have had enough, and rotation in office is a good thing.

A MEMBER: I move that the nominations be closed.
Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of this motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is carried and the nominations are closed. Will Mrs. Dickins and Mrs. Buchanan act as tellers for the vote of Historian-General?

The CHAIRMAN: The question has been asked if Miss Johnson will serve. Mrs. Lothrop will tell you.

Mrs. LOTHROP: Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnson, of Washington, D. C., will serve, and it is not necessary to say that she is well fitted for the position.

The CHAIRMAN: The Recording Secretary-General will call the roll of delegations for Historian-General.

The Secretary-General calls the roll.

The CHAIRMAN: Has any delegation not been called? I presume they are all in. Ladies, nominations now are in order for Surgeon-General.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I want to say we had a Surgeon-General last year who, I think, has kept us in good shape. She certainly has done good work where she has found any work for her hands to do. She has only occupied the place one year and is eligible to it another year. I therefore nominate Dr. McGee.

A MEMBER: I second the nomination of Dr. McGee, and I move that it be made by acclamation.

Miss FORSYTHE: I nominate Miss Clara Barton, who was our first Surgeon-General.

Nomination seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: Miss Clara Barton has been nominated and seconded.

Mrs. BALLINGER: I nominate Dr. Julia Harrison, a great-granddaughter of the signer of the Declaration of Independence.

A MEMBER: I move the nominations be closed.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that the nominations for Surgeon-General be closed. Those in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is carried and the nominations are closed.

Mrs. MILLS (N. Y.): I move that the Secretary-General be instructed to cast a unanimous vote for Dr. McGee.

The CHAIRMAN: We cannot do that, Mrs. Mills; there is more than one nominee. The Recording Secretary-General will call the roll for Surgeon-General.

The Secretary calls the roll.

The CHAIRMAN: We will now hear the announcement of the vote for Historian-General, which the tellers have finished counting.

Miss RICHARDS: I am requested by the Chair to announce the result of the ballot for Historian-General. You remember that you voted at the beginning that a majority of all the votes should elect. Number of votes cast, 158; necessary to elect, 80. Miss Dorsey received 64; Mrs. Gannett, 53, and Mrs. Johnson, 41.

A MEMBER: I move we adjourn.

Miss MILLER: Madam Chairman—

Mrs. HAMILTON (N. Y.): I move the Secretary-General cast a unanimous ballot for the lady receiving the highest number of votes.

Cries of "No, no, no!"

The CHAIRMAN: That is not constitutional. It is suggested, ladies, that you proceed to the nomination of Chaplain-General.

Mrs. POPE (Ky.): I nominate Mrs. Heth for Chaplain-General.

Mrs. McLEAN: I second the nomination.

Mrs. CLARKE: I nominate Mrs. Hamlin, who was our first Chaplain-General.

A MEMBER: I nominate Mrs. Gist.

Mrs. BALLINGER: Madam President, I should like to place in nomination Mrs. Addison, wife of Dr. Addison, of Trinity Church.

Mrs. CLARKE (N. H.): I move the nominations be closed.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: Will Mrs. Hamlin accept?

Mrs. CLARKE: I am sure she will.

The CHAIRMAN: Will Mrs. Addison accept?

Mrs. BALLINGER: I think she will.

The CHAIRMAN: Will Mrs. Heth accept?

Mrs. POPE: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. All in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." [After voting.] The motion is carried and the nominations are closed.

Mrs. BALLINGER: Since the name of Mrs. Gist has been added, I would like to withdraw Mrs. Addison's name.

The CHAIRMAN: The name of Mrs. Addison will be withdrawn. The ballot will be collected and the Recording Secretary-General will call the roll for Chaplain General.

The Secretary-General calls the roll.

The CHAIRMAN: Ladies, I beg your most careful attention for a moment. There never have been proxy votes cast in our house, have there? Am I right?

Mrs. DICKINS: Yes; you are right. Every vote must be cast. It cannot be left with someone to cast.

The CHAIRMAN: The Chair supposed that was so well understood it did not need to be referred to, but the question came up to the Chair and the Chair wished the house to say.

Mrs. DICKINS: Another point, Madam President. There are about fifteen votes for Miss Barton, and those votes are thrown away.

The CHAIRMAN: Remember, no proxy votes in this house. We will now listen to the result of the vote for Registrars-General.

Mrs. McLEAN: For Registrars-General, number of ballots cast, 187. For Mrs. Burnett, 174; for Mrs. Hichborn, 168; for Mrs. Earle, 7. Therefore I suppose Mrs. Burnett and Mrs. Hichborn are elected.

The CHAIRMAN: Ladies, let me present to you one of our Registrars-General, Mrs. Burnett.

Mrs. BURNETT: I thank you very much for the compliment.

Miss RICHARDS: Here is the announcement of the result of the vote for Surgeon-General. Number of votes cast for Surgeon-General, 149. Dr. McGee, 79; Dr. Harrison, 70.

The CHAIRMAN: I have the pleasure, ladies, of introducing to you Mrs. Hichborn, the other Registrar-General, and I insist upon introducing also the Surgeon-General to this audience. [Laughter.]

Mrs. HICHBORN: I desire first of all to thank my dear friend

Mrs. Geer for the nomination, and the ladies who so kindly responded, I thank them, too.

The CHAIRMAN: The ballots will be distributed again for Historian-General.

A MEMBER: I move that the candidate who received the lowest number of votes be withdrawn.

Motion seconded.

A MEMBER: Doesn't the Constitution provide that the majority of all the votes cast shall elect?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

The SAME MEMBER: I think it would be unconstitutional to do so.

The CHAIRMAN: If the lady wishes she can withdraw or the one nominating her may do so.

Mrs. SHIPPEN: I wish to withdraw the name of Miss Johnson, though I am sure she would make a splendid one, because I understand she will not serve.

The CHAIRMAN: Cast your ballots, therefore, for Mrs. Gannett and Miss Dorsey. The Recording Secretary-General will please call the roll.

The Secretary-General calls the roll.

Miss RICHARDS: The Chair again asks me to read the list of letters that have collected in the Bureau of Information. The request is made that the ladies whose names are called will at the adjournment of this session go and get their letters. [Miss Richards then read list of letters.]

Mrs. MCLEAN: Madam President and ladies, you promised at the right time to consider my nomination of Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus for honorary Vice-President-General. I now ask that it be taken up and considered.

A MEMBER: Is it in order to proceed with the election of honorary Vice-Presidents-General?

Mrs. MCLEAN: I am asking if it cannot be taken up now. It can if the house is willing.

A MEMBER: The motion was made, but no action taken.

Mrs. MCLEAN: My resolution would stand if the house is willing to instruct the Secretary-General to cast a unanimous ballot for Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus for honorary Vice-President-General.

A MEMBER: May I ask what has Mrs. Doremus done that she should have this honor?

A MEMBER: I move we adjourn.

Motion seconded.

Miss HARDING (Pa.): Madam President—

The CHAIRMAN: If Mrs. McLean will permit the Chair to make a suggestion the Chair is sure Mrs. McLean will be satisfied. The Chair suggests that the action on Mrs. McLean's motion in regard to the election of Mrs. Doremus be postponed till we get through with the election in order; then it can be taken up and disposed of.

Mrs. McLEAN: Mrs. McLean receives any suggestion the Chair wishes to give her, and would like to offer a resolution of thanks to the Chair for the remarkable way in which she has conducted the business of the Congress for the day.

The CHAIRMAN: Is the vote for the Historian-General ready to be announced?

Mrs. CRISSMAN (Pa.): I move a vote of thanks be tendered to Mrs. Brackett, the presiding officer, for the wonderful patience, thorough courtesy, and highly agreeable manner in which she has conducted the business of the day.

Motion seconded by a dozen voices.

Mrs. McLEAN: You will remember I asked that a vote of thanks be given to the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN: Ladies, you have heard this resolution; you will appreciate my feelings in regard to putting it to the house.

Miss RICHARDS: Those in favor of the resolution say "aye." No contrary is needed. The vote is unanimous.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you. You will not adjourn until you hear the result of the ballot for Historian-General. It is impossible to announce the result of the vote for Vice-Presidents-General. It will be announced to-morrow. The result of the vote for Historian-General will be announced in a very few minutes.

Miss RICHARDS: The vote for Historian-General is as follows: Number of votes cast, 126; of which Mrs. Gannett receives 71 and Miss Dorsey 55.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Gannett, will you permit me to introduce you to the Congress? [Applause.]

Mrs. GANNETT: I am very much obliged to you, ladies, for the election, and will try to be a good Historian-General.

A dozen MEMBERS: I move we adjourn.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion to adjourn, which has been seconded. All those in favor say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried and the Congress stands adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FOURTH DAY.—MORNING.

FRIDAY, *February 22, 1895.*

The Congress was called to order by the Recording Secretary-General, Mrs. Burnett.

Miss DESHA: I would like to ask the members of the Liberty Bell Committee to meet me here at the platform just after lunch.

The RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL: Nominations for Presiding Officer are in order.

Mrs. POPE: I nominate Mrs. Brackett.

The nomination was seconded.

The RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL: Mrs. Brackett has been nominated and the nomination is seconded.

A MEMBER: I move that the Secretary-General cast the ballot for Mrs. Brackett.

Mrs. BRACKETT: I understood that each lady presided for only one day.

Mrs. POPE: I move that Mrs. Brackett be elected by acclamation and the Secretary-General be instructed to cast the ballot for her.

The motion was seconded.

The RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL: Those in favor of this motion please say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is unanimously carried, and Mrs. Brackett is elected to preside over the Congress to-day. Will Mrs. Brackett please take the chair.

[Mrs. Brackett comes to the chair.]

The CHAIRMAN: Congress will first be opened by prayer by the Chaplain-General, Mrs. Bullock.

Mrs. BULLOCK: Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we come before thee this morning, with reverence and humility and pray for thy blessing. Give us a sense, O God, of thy great majesty, and may we not enter into anything unadvisedly. Help us by thy wisdom to keep our mouths as with a bridle, and may our work redound to thy glory. May we be rooted in thy love. May we know it more and more and be filled with the fullness of God; may we follow in the footsteps of our Saviour, who is the friend of sinners, who healeth the broken-hearted and giveth rest to the weary soul. Give us these blessings, we pray, in the name of Christ, our divine Redeemer. Amen. [Congress joining:] Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever. Amen.

Music by the quartette.

Mrs. HAMILTON (N. Y.): Ladies, I would like to say that the hymn they have sung is the one written from Buffalo for one of the national airs of the Society by one of the members of the Buffalo Chapter. I would like to have some of these airs sung for the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN: Ladies, do you wish the time of your morning session devoted to any more music?

Cries from all over the house of "No, no!"

Mrs. JACKSON (Md.): Not unless it is "The Star Spangled Banner."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: It doesn't seem quite right. They have reported on these hymns, and it seems as if we ought to hear them.

Mrs. HAMILTON: This music has been written—these songs have been written—by request for the National Society, and we can only get the singers this morning.

Many MEMBERS: We haven't time.

Cries from Maryland delegation of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Mrs. POPE: I call for the order of the day.

The CHAIRMAN: The time is precious, and you have a great deal to do.

Mrs. CLARKE (N. H.): I move that one verse from each hymn be sung. These hymns have been prepared at our request.

Motion seconded.

Mrs. JACKSON: The Maryland delegation asks that one verse of the "Star Spangled Banner" be sung.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that one verse from each hymn be sung. Those in favor of this motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is lost.

Mrs. JACKSON: The Maryland delegation moves that one verse of the "Star Spangled Banner" be sung.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that one verse of the "Star Spangled Banner" be sung. Those in favor of this motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried, and we will have one verse of the "Star Spangled Banner."

One verse of the "Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by the quartette and Congress.

The CHAIRMAN: The Recording Secretary-General will please read the minutes.

The Recording Secretary-General then read the minutes of the previous day, which were approved.

The CHAIRMAN: I think the house would like to hear from the committee appointed to wait on Mrs. Foster.

Mrs. WILBOUR: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Wilbour.

Mrs. WILBOUR: I have heard from Mrs. Foster, and I have the pleasure of announcing to you that she will be here in person at half-past 11 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. TITTMANN: I rise to a question of privilege.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Tittmann rises to a question of privilege.

Mrs. TITTMANN: Madam President, I rise to a question of privilege. An examination of the first volume of the genea-

logical record of the Society, just published, discloses so many grave errors and omissions, such a want of system, that it has no value as a reliable record, is not what it purports to be, is not what the Society intended that it should be, and should therefore not be allowed to be distributed. Some of the names are so misspelt as to be entirely unrecognizable. Want of system is shown by the omission of Revolutionary services in some short genealogical tables, such as services at Lexington, Bunker Hill, Valley Forge, Saratoga, etc, whereas space is given in other cases to pre-Revolutionary matters, which have no bearing whatever on the objects of this Society. I therefore move that this Congress order the suspension of the sale and distribution of the "Lineage Book of Charter Members" pending an examination by the National Board of Management, who shall have power to act in the premises.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: Discussion is now in order.

Mrs. DICKINS: Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Dickins is recognized by the Chair.

Mrs. DICKINS: I think Mrs. Tittmann's motion as read to you is a proper motion, and I also think you will all agree that Mrs. Lockwood is an able editress; but the Lineage Book has a great many faults in it, and I hope Mrs. Lockwood will feel that it is not in the spirit of fault-finding that this motion is made; it is only to prevent our issuing an official document with mistakes in it. I think it would be well not to sell the rest of this edition until a chance is given to the editress to correct the mistakes.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you put that in the form of a motion?

Mrs. DICKINS: I am speaking to the motion already before the house. If we allow this book to go before the public—an unreliable official document—our future official issues of documents are likely to be disbelieved and treated with scorn, and I am sure the editress would be glad to be given an opportunity to correct these errors.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I feel you ought to give me a little attention in this matter. There is no one more dissatisfied with that book than the compiler of it. We all know there is nothing in the world so difficult as proper names, and the first fault was

that we did not compel the members to send in their applications in typewriting; but I have had a proof-reader at my house this morning, and so far as we have gone over it, about an hour and a half, we found not a mistake in the manuscript sent to the printer—not one. The proof that came back time after time from the printer took three people to go over it. First, we had the original manuscript, next the proof, which another person held, and we took your papers—and I want to say we have spent fifteen minutes sometimes in making out your names [laughter], and at other times we have found your names spelled three different ways in the same manuscript. And another thing. You yourselves voted—I asked for directions what this Lineage Book meant—and you gave the order that it should be the lineage that brought you into the Society. We did not expect you to go all over all the people and connections you had in the world and make family trees of this Lineage Book. It was never thought of. If you did, you did not tell me so. Now, I have just one suggestion. There are faults in it. The last time I went over it I sat up till 2 o'clock, and I found in the last book four or five mistakes, and I wrote to the printer, or whatever you call him, that he must be careful; that I found several mistakes; that he would have no hair on his head—and I knew I would not—if it came back with mistakes. I am pretty near bald, and I expect he would be if he were here. [Laughter.] Now, I think the best way out of it is this: You cannot alter your papers after the first two years—I think that is ordered by the Congress—but we are willing to do this: I am willing to go back to your original papers, take every one of them and compare them with the Lineage Book with this proof-reader, who is a Government proof-reader and one of the best; he told me this morning that he would go over it with me; it will take probably six weeks to do it well. The mistakes you have made in your own lineage you must accept—

A MEMBER: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Lockwood has the floor.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: And we think if there are not too many mistakes, if there could be an appendix made with your lineage appended as it should be, it would be the best way; but if it is so full of mistakes, why we must come back to the Board for

instruction; but I cannot believe it is. A great many have come and told me their record is perfect. I have this to comfort me: When the Sons of the Revolution got out their lineage book it cost them \$1,200 to correct the mistakes in it. Now, I want to have the chance to proof-read this book and make all proper corrections.

Mrs. CLARKE (N. H.): There is one mistake—

Mrs. TITTMANN: Madam President—

The CHAIRMAN: Have you finished, Mrs. Lockwood?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I would like to amend the motion so as to have this book come back into my hands and the proof-reader's and let me note the corrections, and then take it before the Board for instructions.

Mrs. TITTMANN: This concerns not only the Revolutionary ancestry—

The CHAIRMAN: Are you speaking to the amendment of Mrs. Lockwood? She asks that this book be returned to her with the privilege of correcting it.

Mrs. TITTMANN: I wish to say I am heartily in sympathy, not only that the ancestry through whom membership is derived may be correct, but that the charter members may go in correct. The names which are Dutch have gone in as French. The ladies do not wish to have their names so confused.

The CHAIRMAN: The amendment is before the house for vote. Are you ready for the question?

[Cries of "Question, question!"]

Mrs. TITTMANN: Madam President—

Mrs. BALLINGER: Will the Chair instruct us before the vote—

A MEMBER: May I hear the question to be voted upon?

The CHAIRMAN: Excuse me, Mrs. Tittmann, for not asking you whether you accept the amendment.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: The amendment is that the book come back into my hands and the proof-reader's, the corrections to be noted, and then let me bring it back to the Board, and let them order what is to be done.

Mrs. TITTMANN: I accept the amendment.

[Cries of "Question, question!"]

Mrs. BALLINGER: Are we only allowed in this book to enter the Society on one line?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: To enter the Society on your first lineage papers. That settles what we have to work on.

The CHAIRMAN: We will never get done with the business at this rate.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I call for the question.

[Cries of "Question, question!"]

The CHAIRMAN: The motion substituted in place of Mrs. Tittmann's motion, and which is accepted by Mrs. Tittmann, that the book come back to Mrs. Lockwood and the proof-reader to note the corrections, and then submit it to the Board for further orders, is called for. Those in favor of this motion say "aye;" contrary "no." The motion is carried and will be so recorded.

Ladies, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mrs. Sewall, President of the National Council of Women, which is now convened in this city.

Mrs. SEWALL: Madam Chairman and ladies, Daughters of the American Revolution, daughters of heroes: On this historic day it is my pleasure to bear to you, in return for your gracious courtesy to the National Council of Women of the United States, now in session, return greetings. Among our numbers, the seventeen national organizations constituting the Council, there are many who by that divine right, which is no credit to us as individuals in a certain way, but great honor through our ancestry, belong to you [applause]; many who in time will look up their ancestral records, commit them to those in authority among you, and, if found worthy of our lineage, will gladly join your ranks. Madam, I know too well the importance of the proceedings which now command your attention. My coworker and myself are too closely occupied, too deeply absorbed in the business of our own council, for us to have the inclination to infringe or you to permit us to infringe upon the duties of your own session; but in this greeting word I cannot forbear expressing the congratulation of the women of the National Council, whom it is my honor to represent, upon your President-elect—that you have chosen a President who will carry the banners of your organization into high places, and by carrying them will make low places high, and that under her administration not only will your organization continue its great increase in membership, but will increase in glory through good works.

I had hoped that my associate would care to add her voice to mine, as I believe she always graciously adds her heart to mine, but as she forbears doing this I once more claim your attention to ask if we in the National Council assembled may to-night have the honor of presenting to our audience your President and your Corresponding Secretary; if that is permissible by your rules or by your business it would give great pleasure to our session. If that is not permissible we hope certainly that greetings may be borne by someone whom we may present to the National Council of Women. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOTHROP: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Lothrop.

Mrs. LOTHROP: The time remaining to us to complete the work of this Congress is so brief that the fewest words possible must be used to bring forward this great and important cause of the children and youth.

The children and youth of America have a right to demand the opportunity to secure all those rights and privileges that help forward to a perception and adoption of those American principles and institutions for which their ancestors fought and died. On whom does this responsibility rest, that will see to it that the children and youth have these rights and privileges which, by reason of their youth, they cannot claim and provide for themselves?

Surely the women of America are, by their God-given offices of mother and sister, set apart to do this very work; and the Daughters of the American Revolution are again set apart from all other mothers and sisters because of their membership in this sacred cause for which this Society works. I appeal for the children and youth of America, and I add to my appeal this resolution:

Resolved, That the Society of the Children of the American Revolution shall be organized and adopted by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. PRYOR: I have the privilege of seconding that motion.

Miss DORSEY: Madam President——

Miss PIKE: Are not all these papers out of order?

The CHAIRMAN: Miss Dorsey has the floor.

Miss DORSEY: Madam Chairman, when this plan was sug-

gested Miss Washington indorsed it and asked me to present this motion resolving that the recommendation of Mrs. Lothrop be heartily indorsed:

Resolved, That the recommendation of Mrs. Lothrop be heartily endorsed by every Daughter of the American Revolution and its adoption be urged, as the youth of the country are the material from which the power of the State is drawn, and that the Children of the American Revolution be adopted in name and purpose by the Congress.

Mrs. MCLEAN: It gives me the utmost pleasure to second, in addition to my revered and honored Vice-President, Mrs. Pryor, this motion and, if she will give me the privilege, of adding the following:

Resolved, That upon the organization of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution it be placed in charge of Mrs. Lothrop, Regent of Old Concord Chapter, who proposed and originated it.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion. Are you ready for the question?

[Cries of "Question, question!"]

The CHAIRMAN: Those in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is unanimously carried. [Great applause.] There is a mountain of work before us. Your Programme Committee endeavored to give you all the time possible for the transaction of business, but since you have not adhered to the programme you will necessarily be crowded and hurried.

Mrs. MCLEAN: What is the order of the day?

The CHAIRMAN: The order now, unless you wish to upset this programme also, is the announcements of the State Regents. The Chair intends to adhere strictly to it. As the delegations are called please announce your State Regent. The Secretary-General will call the delegations.

The Secretary-General then called the delegations, which responded as follows: Alabama, Mrs. James Bruce Morson; Arkansas, Mrs. Wm. A. Cantrell; California, Mrs. V. K. Mad-dox; Colorado, no report; Connecticut elects unanimously Miss Clark, of Middletown; Delaware, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Church-man; District of Columbia, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry unani-mously elected; Florida, Mrs. D. G. Ambler; Georgia, Mrs. Thomas Morgan unanimously elected for the third term; Illinoi-s, Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot unanimously elected for the third

term; Indiana, Mrs. Harriet M. Foster; Iowa, Mrs. Hannah Cooley, of Dubuque; Kansas, no report; Kentucky unanimously elects Mrs. Henry L. Pope; Louisiana, the Vice-President-General of Organization, Mrs. Geer, elects for State Regent of Louisiana Mrs. Percy Roberts, of New Orleans; Maine, Mrs. John U. Chandler; Maryland, Mrs. John Ritchie; Massachusetts, Mrs. Charles M. Green; Michigan, Mrs. F. P. Edwards; Minnesota, Mrs. R. M. Newport; Mississippi, Mrs. Wm. H. Sims; Missouri, no report; Montana, no report; Nebraska, no report; New Hampshire, Mrs. Josiah Carpenter; New Jersey, Mrs. Helen Goodnough Striker; New Mexico, no report; New York, Miss Mary Isabel Forsythe; North Carolina, no report; Ohio, Mrs. Elroy N. Avery (the first organizer and Chapter Regent of the first Chapter in Ohio); Oklahoma, Mrs. Cassius M. Barnes; Oregon, Mrs. James B. Montgomery; Pennsylvania, Mrs. Julia K. Hogg; Rhode Island, Miss Mary A. Greene; South Carolina, Mrs. John E. Bacon; South Dakota, Mrs. Walter A. Burleigh; Tennessee, Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes reelected for the third term; Texas, Mrs. James B. Clark; Vermont, Mrs. Jessie Burdett reelected for the fourth term; Virginia, reelects Mrs. Wm. Wirt Henry, its first and only Regent; Washington, Mrs. Edwin G. Crabbe; West Virginia, no report; Wisconsin, "A resolution of the delegation from Wisconsin expressly desires that Mrs. James Peck shall act as State Regent for Wisconsin."

Mrs. MCLEAN: Madam President, may I be the first to testify to the good work of Mrs. Peck and ask that this resolution be carried.

Wyoming, no report.

Mrs. POPE: Madam President, I will not take more than one minute—just one.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Pope.

Mrs. POPE: Madam President and ladies, I have a letter from my son-in-law, Mr. Ridgely, who is our consul at Geneva, and he writes me that there is an immense interest in the Daughters of the American Revolution abroad, and that he was charmed to say to them his wife was a member of the John Marshall Chapter, of Louisville, Kentucky, and her mother a leader in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and he said there were a great many members of our Society abroad

Madam Chairman, I want to say they are going to form a Chapter over there.

The CHAIRMAN: We are ready to hear the report on the election of Vice-Presidents-General, if it is ready.

Mrs. HENRY (D. C.): I think the tellers are not yet ready, and I suggest that we hear the remainder of the reports of State Regents.

The CHAIRMAN: There is a great deal of unfinished business and we will proceed now to listen to the reports of State Regents. The first will be the report from the State Regent of Maine.

To the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution :

I was appointed Regent for the State of Maine August 18, 1894. At that time there was no Chapter in the State. October 8, 1894, a charter was granted to the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, of Portland, with sixty-one members. Mary Dillingham Chapter, of Lewiston, has applied to me for a charter, having organized with sixteen members.

In my own town of Machias, where the first naval engagement of the Revolution was fought, we have no Chapter organized as yet. A meeting was held the 12th of this month. A great deal of interest was manifested, and I think we shall organize very soon. I think the State is becoming more interested in our Society and that a good number of Chapters will be formed the coming year.

ELIZABETH LONGFELLOW CHANDLER,
State Regent for Maine.

The CHAIRMAN: New York comes next.

Mrs. McLean read the report of Miss McAllister, State Regent of New York, as follows:

Madam President and Members of the Continental Congress :

Allow me in as few words as possible to lay before you the work that has been accomplished in New York State during the past year.

In my report at the last Congress I made known to you that there were in our State eight large and flourishing Chapters in the respective cities of New York, Kingston, Buffalo, Utica, Geneva, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, and Rochester, with five additional commissioned Regents, and that the membership in the State had doubled. This year it has again doubled. We have sixteen Chapters and eighteen commissioned Regents.

The Mohegan Chapter, in Sing Sing, was organized on May 28, 1894, Mrs. Annie Van Reusselaer Wells, Regent.

The Otsego Chapter, in Cooperstown, was formed July 6, 1894, Mrs. Abby Corey Turner, Regent.

The Saratoga Chapter, in Saratoga, was organized September 6, 1894, Miss Kate Batcheller, Regent.

The Ondawa Chapter was organized on November 8, 1894, Mrs. William McKie, Regent.

The Cayuga Chapter, in Ithaca, was organized on December 20, 1894, Mrs. Harriet De Courcy Ireland, Regent.

The Onondaga Chapter, in Syracuse, was organized on January 28, 1895, Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, Regent.

The Mohawk Chapter, in Albany, was organized on February 16, 1895, Mrs. Doane, wife of Bishop Doane, Regent.

The Saranac Chapter, in Plattsburg, was organized February 12, 1895, Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard, Regent.

We have also Regents commissioned as follows: Binghamton, Mrs. Henry Oliver Ely; Little Falls, Miss Clara Rawdon, with Chapters forming in those cities, who continue, I am pleased to say, to take "Indian" names, thus preserving the names of their different localities, and the Chapters already formed have many of them held during the past year meetings of historic and literary interest in support of patriotic feeling.

If time permitted I could place many details before you, Allow me to mention the "Afternoons of History" given by the Quassaick Chapter of Newburg; the four public meetings held by the Irondequoit Chapter of Rochester. On July 4 a delightful entertainment was given there at Mrs. R. A. Sibley's, when the Chapter was joined by the Sons of the American Revolution and their wives.

On December 17 the "Boston Tea Party" was celebrated at Mrs. Cutler's, when little tea cakes were made in form of tea chests and suitably labeled "Old Hyson" and "Oolong," etc.; and on January 11 the Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Dames of Rochester were entertained by the Rochester Historical Society.

The celebration by the Wiltwyck Chapter of Kingston of the Fourth of July as usual, Washington's birthday being celebrated, by request of the Chapter, in the churches at their midweek services, and on Decoration Day the graves of the heroes of the Revolution were decorated, and on Chapter Day, October 16, at the old Senate House, numbers of guests, as well as National and State officers, were entertained by the Chapter, and afterwards by Mrs. Wynkoop and the Regent, Miss Forsyth.

The Mawenawasigh Chapter, in Poughkeepsie, has been most active, holding its headquarters in the State Armory; has begun a loan collection of Colonial and Revolutionary objects, open to public view; has asked the board of education to set apart an afternoon each month in the public schools for patriotic observances by the children, and that the national flag be displayed upon school buildings on all proper anniversaries. The Regent, Mrs. Edward S. Atwater, has presented three gold medals to be competed for in different schools by essays on subjects suggested by the Revolutionary War.

And the Chapter has taken up actively the work of raising a fund for a granite monument to commemorate that great peace victory of the Revolution, the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the State of New York, which took place in 1788, in the city of Poughkeepsie.

The Mawenawasigh Chapter calls upon its sister Chapters in the State to unite with it in establishing a fund for the erection of this monument, as it holds that without the formal ratification of the Constitution by New York the United States would have been disunited.

The Oneida Chapter, in Utica, on June 14, held a charming reception at the home of the Regent, Miss Sheffield, when the National flag, to quote from the historian of the Chapter, Miss Blandina Dudley Miller, floated over doors and rooftops with peculiar appropriateness, as it was in this Mohawk Valley that the flag of our country, with its stars and stripes, first floated in the face of the enemy. Here, baptized in the blood of battles and of heroes, it waived over a retreating foe. When the heroic defenders of Fort Stanwix learned in their remote fortress of the emblem adopted by the Continental Congress to be borne by its armies, they hastened to make one from the material at hand. Legend has described the blue of the flag as coming from the coats of the soldiers, the white from their shirts, and the red from the petticoat of a brave woman.

The Chapter has taken August 6 as Chapter day to commemorate the battle of Oriskany, seven miles from Utica, where a beautiful obelisk marks the spot, at the base of which bronze bas-reliefs tell the story of brave General Herkimer and his men. In December last a delightful entertainment was held at the house of its present Regent, Mrs. Willis D. Ford, when a beautiful flag was presented to the Chapter by one of its charter members, Mrs. Robert S. Williams.

The New York City Chapter still continues to grow in numbers and activity. Soon after the election, in December, of its Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean; its chaplain, Bishop Potter, and other officers, it resolved to take up as an objective point of work for the coming year the filling of a chair of American history in Barnard College, which is the woman's annex of Columbia College, the old King's College of Revolutionary period; and the New York City Chapter feels that in adopting this work it lives up, in the fullest sense, to one of the chief aims and objects of our Society, following General Washington's adjuration to "establish seats of learning for the diffusion of knowledge throughout the country."

The Chapter asks the approval and support of the Society in this undertaking, which it deems worthy of its name and high aims.

Thus you see that the Society in New York State continues to grow, and I find that one subject is of much interest, namely, the building of Continental Hall.

My endeavor has been to place before all the value of a pleasant intercourse between the Chapters and of devotion on the part of every member of the Society to the best interests of the Society at large.

LOUISE WARD MCALLISTER,
New York State Regent.

The CHAIRMAN: The next is Oklahoma. Has it been received?

The RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL: No report from Oklahoma has been received.

The CHAIRMAN: Has one been received from Oregon?

The RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL: Nor from Oregon.

The CHAIRMAN: Is the State Regent of Pennsylvania ready with her report?

Mrs. Hogg read her report as follows:

MADAM PRESIDENT: I bring to you and to the members of the Fourth Continental Congress greetings from seven hundred and fifty-six Daughters of the American Revolution in Pennsylvania. Besides these, there are in the State, scattered through counties for which Regents have not been appointed, some members of the National Society, of whom I have no reckoning. There are also in the hands of the Registrars-General and Chapter registrars sixty-eight application papers awaiting verification; and the recently appointed Regent of Northampton County has written within the past few days that she has nine application papers ready to send to Washington for approval and fourteen more in course of preparation.

In arranging for organization in Pennsylvania, believing that numbers create enthusiasm, that interest is maintained by growth, and that territory adds to the dignity of a Regent's position, I, with consent of the National Board of Management, appointed one county to each Chapter. This method does not enable as rapid representation in the Congress as when Regents are appointed in every town; but, looking to the future of our Society, I consider it the best way. The rule, however, is not arbitrary. If for any good cause it is desired to multiply Chapters, arrangements can readily be made. This has been done in one instance where in a county of large extent, thickly populated and full of historic interest, the Regent gave assent, twelve applications for membership were prepared and sent in, permission obtained through the State Regent from the National Board, and a second Chapter organized.

There are now seventeen organized Chapters, representing as many counties. In one county there are two Chapters; in all, eighteen organized Chapters in the State. These are, the Pittsburg Chapter, in Allegheny County; Berks County Chapter, Chester County Chapter; the Hugh White Chapter, in Clinton County; Crawford County Chapter; the Harrisburg Chapter, in Dauphin County; Delaware County Chapter; the Donegal Chapter, in Lancaster County; Liberty Bell Chapter, in Lehigh County; Wyoming Valley Chapter, in Luzerne County; Valley Forge and Marion Chapters, in Montgomery County; General William Montgomery Chapter, in Montour County; Sunbury Chapter, in Northumberland County; Philadelphia Chapter; Shikellimo Chapter, in Union County; Washington County Chapter, and Yorktown Chapter, in York County. The Regent of Cumberland County reports her twelve members ready, but she has been delayed in calling them together for organization. Of

the remaining eight Regents appointed for the counties of Bradford, Lycoming, Northampton, Perry, Schuylkill, Venango, Warren, and Westmoreland, three have been retired on account, in two instances, of continued ill-health, and the third of removal to another part of the State. In each of these eight counties there are several members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and I hope Chapters will be formed in all. Some Regents have written to me telling of the pleasures and prospects of their work and of projects for Chapter usefulness. I should be glad to give extracts from these letters did time allow.

I shall allude, however, only to two facts accomplished during the past year: The receiving by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County of the deed of gift for the Colonel Boquet redoubt property. It was well, indeed, that the "Old Block House" fell into care-taking hands, for very soon, so far had decay progressed, there would have been only a little heap of ruins to mark its historic site. Already the Pittsburg Chapter has expended \$1,863.69 on its restoration, and estimates for further improvements amount to from \$1,000 to \$1,500 more. The Chapter also pays a monthly salary to the janitor of \$25. Thousands of visitors have gone to the spot since the Daughters became possessed of the property, and it is impossible to tell the impetus to interest in our Society and inquiry regarding its work which this object-lesson has given.

Only a moment for a word about the conference of the Pennsylvania members at Cresson Springs last July. The meeting was a most delightful one. The only drawback to entire satisfaction was the knowledge that many who had arranged to be with us were prevented by dread of the Pullman strike in Chicago extending to our main railway; but almost every Chapter in the State was represented, as well as some unorganized counties, and, with greetings to old friends, making new ones, exchanging experiences as to methods of work, and listening to stories of the olden time, our three days passed all too quickly, and we parted, hoping the conference might become an annual custom.

We have been called to mourn the loss by death of four members during the year—two from the Pittsburg Chapter and two from the Philadelphia Chapter.

I desire to express my thanks to officers of the National Board for their unfailing kindness and courtesy in all our business relations, and my appreciative admiration of the untiring energy and zeal which characterizes their work. [Applause.]

Mrs. WILBOUR: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Wilbour.

Mrs. WILBOUR: Madam President and ladies, I have the distinguished honor, being the chairman of the committee appointed to wait upon our new President-General and acquaint her with the action of this Congress, and this is the proudest

moment of my life, to introduce our honored President, Mrs. John W. Foster, to this magnificent body of women. [Applause, cheers, and waving of handkerchiefs.]

Mrs. FOSTER: Ladies of the Fourth Continental Congress, I thank you most profoundly for the great honor you have bestowed upon me in electing me to the high office of President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

As you all know, this office was unsought and undesired by me; but now that I have been chosen to be your leader, I trust that you will all give me your hearty support and coöperation, and that together we may work enthusiastically for the advancement of this grand organization.

It is inspiring to look into the faces of so many intelligent women, gathered from all over our country, and I know you are all ready and willing to work as never before to lift our Society onto a higher plane and to do larger and nobler work in the future. This is comparatively a new work for us, and we as women have yet much to learn, and, as we are expected to be model mothers, wives, and daughters, let us strive to have a model Congress. Our influence is being felt all over this broad land of ours, and we have great reason to be proud of what has been already accomplished. Let it be our aim to have every State in our Union represented in our next Congress. I only ask you to bear with me in my failings and do all you can to aid me in my arduous duties, and I promise you on my part, in every way I can, to advance the interests of the Society at large. "United we stand, divided we fall." "With malice toward none and charity for all," I enter upon the duties of my new office.

Our own strength is weakness, and in all our duties we need divine guidance. My morning text reads thus: "This is the way, walk ye in it. I will instruct thee and teach thee in the way which thou shalt go; I will guide thee with mine eye." Thus, looking above for a blessing and to you for loyal support, I accept the office of President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Continued applause.]

The CHAIRMAN: The clerk will read some announcements.

Miss RICHARDS (reading):

The statement in the "Post" of this morning that the National Mary Washington Memorial Association would give a reception at the residence

of Chief Justice Fuller is an error. It is the annual business meeting of the officers, to which the hereditary life members are invited, at half past four.

The next is:

The permits for badges which the ladies desired are now ready and can be found at the Bureau of Information.

The next is a letter of invitation, as follows:

Mrs. A. HOWARD CLARKE,

*Corresponding Secretary, National Society
of the Daughters of the American Revolution.*

MADAM: You are fraternally and cordially invited, together with your staff and all members of your Association, to participate in the celebration of Washington's Birthday by this department, at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Four-and-a-half and C Streets northwest, at 7:30 p. m., on the evening of the 22d instant.

Your presence, with that of as many of the Daughters of your noble association as can attend, will be a gratification to every comrade of this department.

Yours respectfully,

NATHAN BICKFORD,
Department Commander.

Mrs. GEER: Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Geer.

Mrs. GEER: The statement has been made that Mrs. Hichborn has accepted her office intending to give it up in one month. It is utterly false. Mrs. Hichborn has accepted the office intending to fulfill its duties.

The CHAIRMAN: The Chair names as the committee to carry the greetings of this body to the Woman's Council Mrs. McLean, of New York, and Miss Mary Temple.

Mrs. MCLEAN: Madam Chairman, while I am deeply grateful for the honor, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to represent this Congress before the Woman's Council, still I fear I may be needed on the floor, so, if you will, be good enough to excuse me and present my regards to the Council.

The CHAIRMAN: The Chair will ask Mrs. Ballinger to take this place. May the Chair hope Mrs. Ballinger will accept this duty.

Mrs. BALLINGER: Thank you; yes. While I am up I may as well correct a statement which I am asked repeatedly to correct. I am asked if Miss Mildred Lee and Mrs. Nellie Grant

Sartoris are not members of my Chapter. While I would feel it an honor to have them, yet in justice to Mrs. Lipscomb I correct this error. I regret they are not members of my Chapter, but I make this correction in justice to Mrs. Lipscomb.

The CHAIRMAN: We will next hear the report of the State Regent of Rhode Island, Miss Knight.

Miss KNIGHT (reading):

Madam Chairman and Members of the Fourth Continental Congress:

In making my second and last report as State Regent of Rhode Island, where, though it is an unwritten law, we follow the order established for National Officers of a two years' term, I have to tell of ever-increasing interest and enthusiasm in our Society and the accession of many new members.

Two new Regents have been appointed and confirmed during the past year in Kingston and East Greenwich, where the formation of Chapters is well under way, though the work necessarily goes on more slowly than in larger places, but one at least will soon be completed. Three Chapters, in addition to the literary work on historical subjects done by all in Chapter meetings, have made historical pilgrimages, and have thereby derived great pleasure and instruction. Bristol, the oldest Chapter in New England, organized December 14, 1891, visited the site of the battle of Rhode Island, and while there listened to a paper and remarks on that interesting event in our State history.

The Gaspee Chapter, by invitation of one of its Executive Board, went to Concord, Massachusetts, where they were conveyed to the many places of interest, which were pointed out and explained by one well versed in local history, after which they were entertained at luncheon.

The Pawtucket Chapter visited Concord and Lexington at one time, which proved so enjoyable that they made a second trip to Salem and Marblehead, looking up all spots of historical interest, and it is hoped that these delightful object-lessons will be continued in the future, for in no way can we get so definite a knowledge of history as by studying it upon the spot where it was enacted.

On October 7, 1894, the Sons of the American Revolution of Rhode Island invited the Daughters of the State to join them in celebrating the anniversary of the bombardment of Bristol, by an excursion to that old historic town, which included a drive to places of interest, a visit to an old mansion of Revolutionary fame, and a dinner, where there were toasts and responses in keeping with the spirit of the occasion. The Daughters have also aided the Sons in securing a record of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the State, that the latter Society might place suitable markers upon them; have joined with them in erecting a bronze tablet on the Board of Trade building in Providence, formerly the old market-house, in commemoration of the burning of taxed tea in the market-

place, and are now interested with them in the project of erecting a monument to Rhode Island soldiers who died at Valley Forge, for which it is hoped to secure State legislation. Thus it will be seen that the Sons and Daughters are on most friendly terms, the Sons expressing great admiration of the prompt and efficient manner in which the Daughters do their part of the work, as well as of the ease and readiness with which they discharge their financial obligations, the Daughters simply drawing upon their treasures, while the Sons have to raise their share by individual subscriptions.

Rhode Island is very proud to number among her members one of the very few genuine Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Mary C. L. Esperance Bennett, whose father, when a boy of twelve, ran away from home and came to this country with Lafayette, under whom he served. She is an especially honored guest in any Chapter, though she belongs by right of membership to Woonsocket.

The social courtesies which have been extended to the Society by honorary, National, and Chapter officers have added greatly to its enjoyment and popularity. On two occasions officers have opened their beautiful homes and bidden every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State, and, in one instance, many out of the State, while in the other those who were only prospective members were included in the elegant and generous hospitality which was dispensed. I am glad to say that there are no social lines drawn in our Chapters, but that we meet on the common ground of being all "Daughters of the American Revolution."

On the 12th of February Rhode Island held its first State conference, by invitation of the Regent, when nearly two hundred of its two hundred and eighty-five members were present, and from the expressions of enthusiasm and appreciation of the advantages resulting from such a thorough and open presentation of the affairs of our Society, both national and local, which to the majority of the members were entirely unknown, but in which they developed a most lively interest, I feel very confident that the Chapters will take steps to insure other meetings of a like nature in the years to come, and that the benefit to the Society will be very great.

Rhode Island, while first, last, and always in favor of and loyal to a National Society, is desirous of a State organization, which I am sure will facilitate both the work of the State and the National Societies, in which sentiment, I am very happy to find, we are supported by the recommendations of our honored President-General in her address of welcome to this Congress.

In retiring from my office, I wish to express my appreciation of the great honor which my State has conferred upon me in twice electing me as its Regent, and of the privilege which I have enjoyed in attending and participating in the Congresses of this Society, and I feel that I cannot better serve the cause, which is so dear to my heart, than by making room for my successor, who, in addition to her own great abilities, will bring the advantages of a thorough legal training, which has been sup-

plemented by practice and which will make its value felt in the many knotty questions which so often have to be solved, as well as the framing of new laws as they may be needed for our guidance.

The CHAIRMAN: We will now hear the report of the State Regent of South Dakota read by the clerk.

Miss RICHARDS (reading):

MY DEAR MRS. GEER: In compliance with your request for a report of my proceedings as State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution since my appointment, on the 17th day of April, 1894, permit me to submit the following brief account:

I began my work by making a statement of my appointment in the public prints of South Dakota, with a brief explanation of the objects of the Society and the requirements of our Constitution and By-Laws, and invited correspondence with the ladies of the State who might desire to join and believed themselves eligible.

This was followed by quite an extensive correspondence, and I was led to believe that at least one Chapter could be speedily formed. The result, however, while very far below my reasonable expectations, is not altogether a failure.

No Chapter has as yet been formed, but pledges have been given by those who claim to have sufficient record evidence to make up the required number.

The list at present is as follows: Mrs. Minnie W. Garrett, Aberdeen; Mrs. Margaret C. Kellar, Hot Springs; Mrs. J. S. Oliver, Huron; Mrs. Lydia H. Trippe, St. Buford, North Dakota; Mrs. T. S. Dickson, Yankton; Miss Etta Faulk, Yankton; Mrs. Walter A. Burleigh, Yankton.

Mrs. Trippe is out of my jurisdiction and cannot help me in forming a Chapter. Mrs. Garrett and Mrs. Kellar were appointed Chapter Regents, Mrs. Kellar having been a member before moving into South Dakota.

Mrs. W. W. Taylor made application on the strength of a good record, but so far has failed to pay the \$3 required in advance. Her husband having left the State, it is not likely that she will carry her application any further.

All of which I most respectfully submit.

CAROLINE F. BURLEIGH,
State Regent, South Dakota.

The CHAIRMAN: We will next hear the report of the State Regent of Tennessee by Mrs. J. V. Harvey Mathes.

Mrs. MATHES (reading):

Madam President and Members of the Continental Congress:

It is my privilege and pleasure in meeting with you again to present my second report as State Regent of Tennessee. My work this year in our common cause of patriotic endeavor has been so encouraging as to arouse the hope that my welcome may be in keeping with the success attained.

Of that work the worthy representatives of the Tennessee Chapters will be a partial evidence. At the time of the last Congress there was only one organized and chartered Chapter in the State—the Dolly Madison No. 2—which sent a delegate. To-day, as witnesses of our increase in the "Volunteer State," there are present from the Dolly Madison Mrs. S. C. Toof as alternate for the Regent, Mrs. Minnie Walter Myers, Miss Ruth Martin as alternate for first delegate, and our capable registrar, Miss Martha Cal-loway. This Chapter, after influencing and creating Regents in many States and giving generously four members to the Watauga Chapter, still claims a membership of seventy-seven.

The Watauga Chapter is represented by its Regent, Mrs. Jean Robertson Anderson, and Vice-Regent, Mrs. Lillie Bright Horton, as delegate, as to-day this Chapter numbers fifty-five. Mrs. Anderson held her first meeting on the anniversary of the battle of Lexington ("the first shot heard around the world"). Beginning thus, with so great an historical event, her Chapter has since been noted for its fine work in this line. Its members have been as active and wide-awake as the early settlers of Watauga, who were always ready to respond to the call of duty. This Chapter takes its name from the first settlement in the State, the home of John Sevier, the Shelbys, Robertsons, and other brave men who planned and fought to such a glorious victory the battle of King's Mountain. This Chapter is steadily increasing in membership.

The Regent, Mrs. Ida T. East, and visiting members from the Cumberland Chapter, of Nashville, are present. This Chapter is named after the second settlement in the State. For two years Mrs. East has been a faithful and zealous officer and has done the pioneer work in her city. Through her generosity and desire to extend the membership, she suggested that Mrs. Margaret Campbell Pilcher, her first and most enthusiastic member, be commissioned Regent of a Chapter in East Nashville, thus broadening the interests and influence of the Society. Mrs. Pilcher took up the work as Regent of the Campbell Chapter, and has been as vigilant and energetic after members as the Campbells were after the Red-Coats at King's Mountain. Her charter members and application for charter were so quickly secured that it called forth praise from our much-honored President-General of Organization, Mrs. Augusta C. Geer.

The Bonny Kate Chapter, of Knoxville, was organized by Miss Mary Boyce Temple, who is with us to-day, with several members. Miss Temple must have caught much of the spirit and courage of Katherine Sher- rill, "the brave girl of the foot race," for her work has been full of energy and success. Miss Temple has planned to remove the remains of Bonny Kate, which are now resting in utter isolation in Russellville, Alabama, and have them interred by the side of her illustrious husband, John Sevier, the great hero, statesman, and first Governor of Tennessee. Bonny Kate's name shall be carved on the beautiful shaft which has been placed over her husband's grave, and side by side they shall rest until the great awakening.

The last organized Chapter is the Chickamauga, of Chattanooga, under the regency of Mrs. Amelia Morrow Chamberlin, and is represented, which is in a state of rapid growth and bids fair to be an equal to any in the State. Mrs. Chamberlin has proved herself a most capable officer, and has also elicited high compliments from Mrs. Geer. The selection of this name has been most appropriate. Chickamauga was the name of a powerful tribe of savages in this vicinity, conquered by the Watauga boys; also one of the greatest battles of the late war, and of the great national park, which is to be opened with imposing ceremonies next fall, perpetuating the heroic deeds of those who wore the "blue and the gray."

Mrs. Evelyn McFarland Dickson, of Morristown, is Regent of John Sevier Chapter. She gives me hope of a speedy organization in that town. For winning interest to the movement she has formed a class for the study of history.

The Regent of Nancy Ward Chapter, Ellen C. Carter, in the historic town of Elizabethton, where formerly stood the ancient Watauga settlement, writes me that since the Tennessee centennial has been spoken of and the important part which the Daughters of the American Revolution are to take has become apparent, the ladies of Elizabethton have become deeply interested in our Society.

The Sarah Buchanan Chapter of Franklin, with Mrs. Alice Wilson Rucker as Regent, has a little fluttering spark of life left. Although I have been totally unable to win members there, I have converted the only woman in the State who, as far as I know, was a member of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, and she promises me she will join our organization. I take much credit to myself for this, as this lady in question was hard to win over. She is a descendant of General Israel Putnam and John Sevier. I worked on that woman for three years, and at last got her to put in her papers for membership. [Applause.]

The path formerly so hemmed in by prejudice and apathy is now an open way, full of glorious promise, and when trodden by my successor will disclose the splendid vision of patriotism triumphant, upon which rests the greatness of nations.

The Daughters of the American Revolution will take a most important part in the Tennessee centennial. Through their influence the women were given a share and a place in the centennial, and around their own exhibit no small interest will be centered. Into our charge will be given the projected representation of the first State settlement—the one at Watauga. Again, the doors of the hospitable cabins will be swung wide open, as in the olden time, with old-fashioned cordiality. Dressed in simple homespun and living amid the quaint surroundings of those sturdy times, we will welcome our guests, including the "Daughters" of our own and every other State in the Union.

Dolly Madison, the banner Chapter of the State, which was christened with a national name, will be the Chapter to open wide the gate of generous invitation. She will reveal our history and ancestry to that of older

civilization ; she will proclaim Tennessean's heirs to the courage of those intrepid path-finders sent out from other States, our own boasted pioneers ; she will represent the plenitude, the efflorescence of generations of culture, which at that day existed only in the older Colonies and could find no place in those troublesome days among our heroic pioneers struggling with the savage foe on the dark and bloody ground of Watauga. I feel that in clinging to the name and honor of this brave and winsome little woman that we do not rob Tennessee of one iota of her glorious past ; we are simply claiming all that is ours; all the records that our ancestors made for themselves in other States. Our organization is national. I joined it to honor not only the patriots of my own State, but those of every State in the Union, and to be one with you in devotion in all patriotism, as our ancestors were all one in hatred to all oppression. So through Dolly Madison, formerly the "First Lady in the Land," our brave "Volunteer State" hopes to meet your older civilizations. May we then be animated by a nobler love for each other, the love which springs from a consciousness of mutual kinship and interdependence, and thus may we take counsel together for the good of our nation, striving in harmonious union for—

"That far off, divine event
Towards which the whole creation moves."

Ladies, in addition to this, the work is expansive and reaches out into various and unexpected ways. For instance, when it was discovered by one of the members of this Chapter that the eldest daughter of Patrick Henry was buried in a long-forgotten grave in Elmwood Cemetery, of our city, steps were taken to restore the little mound, and this was done in a proper manner, and on Confederate Memorial Day last spring the grave was beautifully decorated and appropriate public services were held, and one of the most active ladies in this work is Mrs. Stephen C. Foot, a descendant of a Virginia patriot. She was not satisfied with restoring the mound, she went to one of our finest marble-cleaners and had that little stone polished. On Decoration Day we went there and we said, "Where's that little stone that was covered with moss?" Every letter was obliterated ; we thought a new stope had been put there. All this came about by the kindness and love of Mrs. Foot. I feel that Mrs. Foot should have the credit of this work, which is accredited to the Daughters.

The CHAIRMAN: The next report will be from the State Regent of Texas, which the clerk will read.

Miss RICHARDS (reading):

Madam President and Members of the Continental Congress :

My appointment to the State regency of Texas being of so recent date and the work required presenting many difficulties, only to be overcome by continued effort, I beg leave to state that my report must of necessity be very brief and apparently very barren of results. I have distributed the circulars of the Daughters of the American Revolution, have written

many letters to prominent ladies in Texas, and have received from some of them promises so flattering that I hoped to be able to report material progress. With the return of less inclement weather I shall call together ladies eligible for membership, and if it is not yet practicable to organize Chapters in the various cities of Texas, shall do what I can to start a central Chapter here in the State capital, from which the work may be gradually diffused throughout the State.

The present may be characterized as the seed-sowing time of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Texas; and as we have the assurance that if we sow we shall surely reap, I shall hope for an abundant harvest at a date not too remote. Regretting that the great distance, the unusual severity of the weather, and other unpropitious circumstances should have combined to prevent my attendance at the Continental Congress, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

MRS. JAMES B. CLARK,
Regent for Texas.

The CHAIRMAN: We will now hear from the State Regent of Vermont, Mrs. Burdett.

Mrs. BURDETT (reading):

Madam President and Ladies of the Continental Congress:

I have the pleasure to report I have six well organized Chapters in Vermont.

1. The Green Mountain Chapter, Burlington, Vermont, organized in 1892—Miss Mary E. Arthur, Regent; Mrs. A. E. Richardson, Vice-Regent; Miss Jennie A. Wood, secretary; Miss Mary Roberts, treasurer; Mrs. Bennett Turk, registrar; Mrs. E. Henry Powell, historian; Rev. J. Isham Bliss, chaplain; has now forty-five members.

2. The Brownson Chapter, Arlington, Vermont—Mrs. Nellie Lathrop Stone, Regent; Mrs. Anson Brick, Vice Regent; Mrs. Mary Brownson Lathrop, secretary; Miss Frances G. West, treasurer; Miss Ida C. Nichols, registrar; Miss Wilhelmina D. Hawley, historian. We have twenty-seven members. Eighteen of them are from the one great-great-grandfather, General Gideon Brownson, who served in the war, was with Ethan Allen at the taking of Fort Ticonderoga, and was one of the famous "Green Mountain Boys." We also have two ladies whose father served in the war and one who had four great-great-grandfathers in the Revolutionary War.

3. The Ann Story Chapter, Rutland, organized May 13, 1893—Mrs. Wallace Clement, Regent; Mrs. Margaret H. Francisco, secretary; Mrs. George R. Bottom, treasurer; Mrs. N. C. Kingsley, registrar; Miss Emily Seaver, historian; Mrs. C. S. Caverly, corresponding secretary; twenty-three members. On December 17, 1895, the Chapter was invited to the home of Mrs. G. R. Bottom to celebrate the day. Instead of throwing the "tea overboard" it was drank to the health of the hostess.

4. The Bennington Chapter, Bennington—Mrs. Harrison P. Norton, Regent; Mrs. Laura N. Abbott, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Fanny H. Cone, recording secretary; Mrs. Mary Bingham Merrill, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Norton, treasurer; Mrs. Mary B. Dervey, registrar; Miss Katherine J. Hubbell, historian; Mrs. Eliza Hall Cushman, chaplain; Miss Anna C. Park, genealogical secretary. On the 16th of August, 1894, the ladies met with Mrs. Harrison P. Norton to celebrate the battle of Bennington. A fine programme was given, consisting of historical readings, music, and a tea. A full account of it is given in our Monthly. The Chapter numbers twenty-four.

5. The Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Montpelier, Vermont, organized October 11, 1893—Mrs. Amanda T. Newcomb, Regent; Mrs. Grace R. Houghton, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Mary B. Peck, secretary; Miss Minnie T. Adams, treasurer; Mrs. Olivia W. Huse, historian; Rev. A. N. Lewis, chaplain; numbering now twenty-two members.

6. The "Brattleboro Chapter," Brattleboro, organized January 16, 1894—Mrs. Annie Gray Cobb, Regent; Mrs. Levi K. Fuller, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Della M. Sherman, secretary; Mrs. Florence Gray Estey, treasurer; Mrs. Mary R. Cabot, registrar; twenty members.

The Manchester Chapter, Mrs. John Blackman, Regent; Mrs. A. B. Connor, registrar. Not organized. Have only four accepted members.

The — Chapter, Brandon, Vermont—Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee, Regent. In January, 1895, Mrs. Ormsbee invited all ladies interested in the "Daughters of the American Revolution" to meet with me at her home. About fifteen responded to her call. The afternoon was spent in looking over books and consulting each other as to the best way of finding out their ancestors. After enjoying a very social "5 o'clock tea," we adjourned to meet the next week. Eight of the members have been admitted to the Society and we expect soon to have a large Chapter.

The Poultney Chapter, Poultney, Vermont—Mrs. F. W. Barrett, Regent. On January 23, 1895, I was in Poultney and met a few ladies at the house of Mrs. Rice. They were very much interested in looking up their great-great-grandfathers, and three of the ladies have been accepted as members of our Society. No doubt they will soon have their number complete for a Chapter.

St. Albans Chapter, Mrs. E. C. Smith, Regent. Not organized.

St. Johnsbury Chapter, Miss Frances Bissell, Regent.

We have one hundred and seventy-two members in the State, six well-organized Chapters, two Chapters that will soon have the required number to organize, and two Regents just appointed, making ten Chapter Regents in all.

I wish to say that the lady from Tennessee has given an important point. We have two children of Ethan Allen buried at Arlington, Vermont, and when I get home it will be my duty

to find those graves and put up a monument. I think the suggestion is very good.

The CHAIRMAN: We will now have the report of the State Regent of Virginia, which will be read by Mrs. E. L. Purcell.

Mrs. PURCELL (reading):

To the Congress of 1895, Greeting from Virginia:

When the delegates from my State elected me for the third time their Regent I accepted the place with grateful appreciation of their confidence, but felt that my absence from Virginia would greatly interfere with my work, as it has done in the past two years. The result has proved that my fears were correct. I can only add two Chapters to my list, "The Blue Ridge," Lynchburg, Mrs. Edward Hammer, Regent, and "The Valley," Harrisonburg, Mrs. John Paul, Regent. I have, however, appointed Regents in other places, and I trust that new Chapters will soon be formed. Although I have not a large roll of Chapters, I feel that there has been a steady and growing interest in the objects of our Society and a decided increase in the study of history all over the State, and I trust that this year we will have a conference of Chapters and our work will be placed on a firmer basis.

I have been glad to find that there has been an effort on the part of my Chapters to follow closely the National Constitution. The Old Dominion Chapter has devoted especial attention to this, and a very able paper on parliamentary law, prepared by Mrs. Stephen Putney, was read at its last meeting.

I was rejoiced to see from the official minutes of the National Society that a move has been made by some of the representative women of Connecticut to have this Congress create the office of a "Vice-State Regent." We have felt the need of such an office in Virginia from the first. I could have presented to this Congress a much more satisfactory report had I been assisted in organizing Chapters by an efficient representative, who could have attended also the meetings of the Board and acted for her State in conference with those faithful officers who live in Washington, on whom the larger share of the work must necessarily fall.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCY GRAY HENRY,
Regent of the State of Virginia.

Miss HETZEL: Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Miss Hetzel, of the Mount Vernon Chapter.

Miss HETZEL: I wish to present to this Society the "Governors of Virginia." I know the gentlemen are not allowed on the floor, but the Congress will receive the gentlemen through their State Regents, and I have also a letter, which I would like to have the clerk read.

The CHAIRMAN: Will the clerk please read the letter?

Miss RICHARDS (reading):

To the President of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled, at Washington, D. C.

MADAM PRESIDENT: Permit me, through Miss Hetzel, Regent of the Mount Vernon Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Alexandria, Virginia (of which Chapter I am a member), to offer you a copy of "The Governors of Virginia," a book which holds between its lids much of the early history of our common country.

With Jamestown as the spot where first the Anglo-Saxon race planted its banner in the new world, and with Yorktown, where first the flag of American Independence was unfurled unchallenged by the nations of the earth, we can all—the Daughters of the American Revolution—from North, from South, from East, from West, feel a filial pride in the early history of the Old Dominion.

Trusting that this volume may be a useful contribution to the library of the National Society, and that its offering may be accepted as an expression of good will and fraternal feeling, I am, Madam President,

Yours very respectfully,

MARGARET POWELL SMITH.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., February 19, 1895.

Miss MILLER: I move that this book be accepted with many thanks from the Congress to the giver.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard this motion, that the book be accepted with thanks by the Congress. Those in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried. We will now hear the report of the State Regent of the State of Washington, which the clerk will please read.

Miss RICHARDS (reading):

The State of Washington is young, and too much must not be expected of it.

We have in the State three Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Mary Ball Chapter of Tacoma being the oldest. The Mary Ball Chapter of Tacoma was organized by Mrs. Clara Ball Jacobs, who was the first member of the Society in the State. This is now a flourishing Chapter, with Mrs. C. L. Griggs as Chapter Regent. Mrs. John C. Cole is Regent for the Seattle Chapter. She is unable to be present on this occasion. The Spokane Chapter, with Mrs. W. C. Cannon as Regent. Since I have been appointed State Regent two new Chapters have been formed, the Seattle and Spokane Chapters. I have written to leading women in almost every town in the State. Many have become interested, and I have every reason to believe that within the next few

months several new Chapters will be formed. The Chapter Regents of Seattle and Spokane are ladies of ability, who will be able to make their Chapters a power for good in their communities.

Mrs. EDWIN G. CRABBE.

The CHAIRMAN: We will now hear the report of the State Regent of Wyoming.

Mrs. MCLEAN: Madam President, as soon as she has finished may I have the floor one minute?

Miss RICHARDS (reading):

CHEYENNE, WYOMING.

DEAR MADAM: I regret very much that I can report no progress in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Wyoming. There are a number of women who have expressed to me the desire to become members of the Society, but remoteness from sources of information and press of other matters have prevented them carrying out their avowed intention. So far as I know, there is only one other member of the Society in Wyoming, and that is Mrs. Joseph Kirby Carson, wife of Dr. Carson, of the United States Army, now stationed at Fort Russell, near Cheyenne. I hope in another year to present my report to the Congress in person and to be able to effect the organization of several Chapters throughout the State. My felicitations to the other Regents who have accomplished so much in the good cause this year.

With best wishes for a successful and harmonious Congress and regrets that it is impossible for me to be present, I am, very cordially yours,

MARGARET WHITE McG. BAXTER,

Regent for Wyoming.

To Mrs. A. HOWARD CLARKE.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there any report from West Virginia? There seems to be none. We will now hear the report of the State Regent of Wisconsin. I have the pleasure of presenting Mrs. Peck, of Wisconsin.

Mrs. PECK (reading):

Madam President and Members of the Continental Congress:

The report of State work requires a brief preface to be understood, the condition for marked success in Wisconsin not yet being assured, and the labor that has been expended in preparing the field might be considered misapplied effort had there not been small returns from time to time, as well as promises of greater activity as soon as more favorable conditions prevail.

Wisconsin having passed through various vicissitudes during the past two years, time will not permit a complete enumeration, but the financial depression and the tragic forest fires in Northern Wisconsin are two reasons, and while the former has been more or less general the effects have

been less disastrous as regards Daughters of the American Revolution interests in States where the work was better established.

The results of the past year are a great gain in interest and prestige by the Milwaukee Chapter, the securing of five new Chapter Regents and new members at points where Chapter Regents are needed.

The new Regents are as follows : Mrs. George C. Ginty, Chippewa Falls ; Mrs. Bertin Ramsay, Appleton ; Mrs. Emily Kimball, Kenosha ; Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy, Janesville ; Mrs. F. W. Woodward, Eau Claire. Former Regents : Mrs. Edward P. Vilas, Milwaukee ; Mrs. Angus Cameron, La Crosse ; Mrs. E. P. Sawyer, Oshkosh ; Miss Minnie Atwood, Madison. There is, however, but one organized Chapter as yet, although there are members at the nucleus of Chapters at the places mentioned ; also at the following points: Appleton, De Pere, Berlin, Ripon, Menasha, Black River Falls, and White Water. Attempts have also been made to arouse interest in other cities, and it is hoped the leaven is working.

The State Regent was called suddenly abroad last March for a six months' absence, but the work was thoroughly arranged before her departure, documents and details being placed in capable hands, while the honorary State Regent, Mrs. Matt. H. Carpenter, kindly consented to take charge of any special correspondence. A thorough review of the work on her return furnished conclusive proof that the Daughters of the American Revolution interests could not have been advanced the summer of 1894, a conclusion which the results of the autumn have fully confirmed.

The year 1895 has, however, opened auspiciously, one hundred and thirty-six Daughters of the American Revolution letters having been written by the State Regent since January 1, and it is hoped better results will follow.

The one redeeming feature is the Milwaukee Chapter, as it is thoroughly in earnest and employing wise methods for permanent growth. It now numbers over sixty members, and is to have an immediate accession of new members. The meetings are held monthly from October to May, the exercise alternating between business and literary reunions and social and literary occasions. Six original papers have been given by gifted women during the year, five of whom were members of the Chapter, and two delightful social reunions have been held, this being a new feature.

The following officers and committees were elected October, 1894 : Chapter Regent, Mrs. Edward P. Vilas ; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Julius Pratt ; secretary, Miss Lillian Athmis ; treasurer, Miss Isabel G. Carpenter ; registrar, Mrs. William L. Mason (Mrs. Mason is No. 30 of the National Daughters of the American Revolution) ; board of management, Mrs. Hamilton Townsend, Mrs. Rempster, Mrs. James M. Fox ; committee on by-laws, Mrs. Matt. H. Carpenter, Mrs. James G. Jenkins, Mrs. Edward Ferguson ; committee on literary exercises, Mrs. D. H. Johnson, Miss Josephine Hustis ; social committee, Mrs. T. W. Spence, Mrs. Frank L. Vance.

The Sons of the American Revolution at Milwaukee entertained the Chapter last spring and have extended a similar invitation for the even-

ing of February 22, the Chapter intending to reciprocate this courtesy in the near future. As the Sons of the American Revolution have but one small organization in Wisconsin they have naturally understood the difficulties that have attended the extension of the Daughters of the American Revolution movement in the State, as well as the obstacles yet to be overcome. The State Regent, however, believes in the ultimate potency of all systematic effort; hence that success will yet be the watchword, even if inscribed in the record of a future Regent, who will reap where she has sown.

Respectfully submitted.

The CHAIRMAN: We will now hear the report of the Auditing Committee, which the clerk will read. I consider it of sufficient importance to take precedence of everything else.

Miss RICHARDS (reading):

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1895.

To the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress Assembled.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND LADIES: The Auditing Committee appointed to examine and report concerning the financial condition of the Society, as shown by the accounts of the Treasurer-General, have the honor to report as follows:

Total amount received from all sources.....	\$19,014 97
Total amount disbursed, as shown by receipted bills.....	11,516 43
Balance in bank.....	\$7,498 54
Total cash received since statement was made by Treasurer-General to Congress.....	889 60
Amount of cash on deposit to credit of Permanent Fund.....	941 06
Total cash on hand.....	\$9,329 20

The investment consists of \$2,500, represented by two notes secured by real estate and guaranteed by the American Security and Trust Company. These notes bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

During the preceding year the Treasurer-General, Mrs. Dickins, received \$7,856.69; during the present year received \$11,158.28.

SARAH BERRIEN MORGAN, *Chairman,*
EMMA GREGORY HULL,
MILDRED SPOTSWOOD MATHERS,
Auditing Committee.

Mrs. MORGAN: We wish to impress upon the Congress the very great work which Mrs. Tulloch has done. We had no idea of it ourselves. It is so systematic and thorough, it was hard to realize that a woman had done it. We wish we could have brought all the books, but we could not; but the ledger

is here, in which she has kept an account with each Chapter in every one of the States of the United States. She wishes it to be stated that Mr. C. W. Haskins, the financial officer of the Dockery committee; Mr. A. Howard Clarke, Registrar-General of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Mr. Seymour W. Tulloch, of Washington city, formulated the system of book-keeping which Mrs. Tulloch insisted should be done before she would continue the responsible and arduous duties of Treasurer-General, and I now move that a vote of thanks be tendered Mrs. Tulloch for the faithful and efficient manner in which she has discharged the duties of Treasurer-General.

Mrs. GEER: I agree with all that Mrs. Morgan, the State Regent of Georgia, has said.

Mrs. CLARKE: Madam Chairman, is the New Hampshire report made yet?

Mrs. MCLEAN: I desire to second Mrs. Morgan's resolution of thanks to the retiring Treasurer-General.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion that a vote of thanks be tendered Mrs. Tulloch, the retiring Treasurer-General. Are you ready for the question?

[Cries of "Question, question."]

The CHAIRMAN: Those in favor of this motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is unanimously carried. Ladies, what will you do with the report of the Auditing Committee?

A MEMBER: I move that it be accepted.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of the motion to accept the report of the Auditing Committee say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried, and the report is accepted.

Mrs. BALLINGER: Madam Chairman, may I say a word in regard to the—

The CHAIRMAN: If it is only a word.

Mrs. BALLINGER: It is only a word. I understand we are under no bond. If that is so, I would like to move, if it is in order, that the Treasurer-General give bond in a reasonable sum.

Mrs. TULLOCH: Will you hear one word from me?

The CHAIRMAN: Whatever Mrs. Tulloch has to say is worth listening to.

Mrs. TULLOCH: I want to say one word in regard to the bond. When I was appointed Treasurer-General my friends, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Willard, were in the gallery, and they came to congratulate me. I said, "I don't know what this means. If this means a bond, will you stand as my bondsmen?" They said yes. Afterwards her son drove around to my house and said to me, "I don't want my father to go on your bond. I want to write my name alone on your bond for one million of dollars. I don't think you can get away with more than that." I just felt as though I would like to gratify my vanity by telling that I had an offer of a million dollars, but no one asked me for a bond and I had no chance.

Mrs. MCLEAN: Madam Chairman and ladies, I expect to offer during the afternoon session an important resolution, and I therefore ask for a full attendance.

Mrs. BALLINGER: I renew my motion, Madam Chairman, and move that the Treasurer-General hereafter be put under bond.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion that hereafter Treasurer-General be required to give bond. All in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. CLARKE: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Clarke, of New Hampshire.

Mrs. CLARKE: I desire to present this book to the Society for the National Library. The title of the book is "Uncle Sam's Church, his Bible and his Hymn Book," by John Bell Bouton; and I desire to present the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Continental Congress appoint a committee from among its members to memorialize the Congress of the United States now in session to assist the great patriotic movements in our country by ordering that framed placard copies of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States be hung in a conspicuous place on the walls of every post-office in the United States.

Motion seconded by Mrs. Henry, of the District of Columbia, and Mrs. Lothrop, of Massachusetts.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion. Are you ready for the question?

[Cries of "Question!"]

The CHAIRMAN: Those in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. DICKINS: Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Dickins.

Mrs. DICKINS: Ladies, I think we have long neglected a duty. I move that this Congress adopt a set of resolutions of regret at the absence of the President-General and sympathy with her in her sorrow, and instruct the Secretary-General to forward her a copy.

Mrs. McLEAN: That resolution was moved and adopted on the first day.

Mrs. TITTMANN: Madam Chairman, I have an invitation from the Sons of the Revolution and a letter requesting me to distribute the cards. Shall I read the letter?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mrs. TITTMANN: It says:

DEAR MADAM: I have the pleasure of enclosing herewith invitation and twenty cards of admission to the celebration of Washington's Birthday by the Sons of the Revolution. Will you kindly distribute same to the members of the National Board of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and oblige,

Yours very truly,

C. H. CAMPBELL.

The invitation is signed by the committee. Madam President, I would simply like to state in connection with this invitation that before they requested me to furnish them the names of the Board, which I was not able to do, not being a member of the Board, I referred them to the officers of the Board, stating that the Board consisted of sixty-nine members, as it included the Vice-Presidents-General, State Regents, and all the active members. After that this invitation was sent to me with twenty tickets several days ago. I have but twenty tickets, and if I can be instructed I will be most happy to carry out the instructions.

The CHAIRMAN: What will you do with the invitation? As the State Regents have received their tickets the twenty will go further.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I move we receive this invitation with thanks.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: Those in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

On motion, duly seconded, a recess was taken for luncheon, Congress to reassemble at 2 o'clock.

FOURTH DAY.—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The CHAIRMAN: The ladies will please come to order. We have much business yet to transact.

Mrs. KEIM: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. KEIM: I am first asked by Mrs. Clarke, of New Hampshire, to present the following resolution:

Resolved, That the following names be placed on the committee to memorialize Congress to place the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States in every post-office in the land: Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Kate K. Henry, Mrs. F. B. Moran, Mrs. Shippen, Mrs. James S. Peck, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Kerfoot.

I wish to correct an omission in the State report of Connecticut. The New Haven Chapter should have eighty-one members.

Mrs. CLARKE: I move that the committee named be accepted.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion, that these ladies shall constitute the committee to memorialize Congress to have copies of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States put up in every post-office in the land. All in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried, and these ladies will constitute this committee.

The report of the tellers on the vote for Vice-Presidents-General is in. Miss Richards will please come and read the report of the tellers and the resolution which accompanies it.

Miss RICHARDS: The report on the vote of Vice-Presidents-General has come in from the committee of tellers. I should like to say to you before beginning to read the report that they have devoted ten hours to counting this vote. [Applause.] I should also say fortunately the full number is elected. [Applause.] Mrs. Keim, 198; Mrs. Washington, 191; Mrs. McMillan, 184; Mrs. Hull, 183. I want to interrupt myself long enough to say what I should have said in the first place, that

the number of ballots cast was 245; necessary to elect, 123, so you may know as we go along. I will now continue: Mrs. Hinkle, 180; Mrs. Shippen, 171 [applause]; Mrs. Field, 168 [applause]; Miss Knight, 166; Mrs. Hamilton, 164 [applause]; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, 164 [applause]; Mrs. Shepard, 164 [applause]; Mrs. Blackburn, 161 [applause]; Mrs. Adams, 145; Miss Blunt, 143; Mrs. Griscom, 143; Mrs. Tulloch, 140 [applause]; Mrs. Hill (Georgia), 139 [applause]; Mrs. Bullock, 136; Miss Miller, 130; Mrs. Nash, 130 [applause]. The candidates have received more than enough to elect. The twenty-first is Mrs. Dickins, 125. I will now read the resolution—that is, the recommendation of the tellers—as follows:

Whereas Mrs. Dickins being the twenty-first on the list; and whereas it is unconstitutional to have more than twenty Vice-Presidents-General; and whereas it is evidently the will of this Congress that Mrs. Dickins be a member of the National Board; and whereas by a provision of the Constitution of the Society it has power to appoint such other officers as shall be found necessary :

Therefore the committee of tellers do respectfully recommend that this Congress create the office of Assistant Historian-General, and instruct the Recording Secretary-General to cast the ballot of the Congress for Mrs. Dickins to fill said office.

EUGENIA WASHINGTON.

SALLIE KENNEDY ALEXANDER.

Mrs. ROSA WRIGHT SMITH.

Mrs. CHARLES SWEET JOHNSON.

Mrs. McLEAN: Madam President, I rise to second that resolution. I think if Mrs. Dickins will accept the position she will be an acquisition to the Board.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the resolution and the second, that this Congress create the office of Assistant Historian-General, and appoint Mrs. Dickins to that position. All in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried, and Mrs. Dickins is appointed to the position of Assistant Historian-General.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: Madam President, I wish to suggest that a committee be appointed from this Congress to revise the minutes of your Congress before it goes into the Magazine or is handed over to your Editor. I don't want any more responsibility; and I add to my suggestion the names of Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Keim, and Miss Dorsey for such committee.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I move that the committee be appointed.
Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion. Are you ready for the question?

[Cries of "Question!"]

The CHAIRMAN: Those in favor of this motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried, and the ladies named will act as a committee to revise the proceedings before going into the Magazine.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I move that the thanks of the Congress be extended to the Grand Army, who have invited you to their meeting at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church to commemorate Washington's birthday.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion. All who are in favor say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. TITTMANN: Madam President, I asked some time ago what disposition to make of these twenty tickets.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I move that all members wishing to go shall call upon Mrs. Tittmann for the tickets.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion. All in favor say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. MCLEAN: Madam President, I want to offer a resolution of enthusiastic appreciation of the arduous labor performed by the tellers who have handed us back such a magnificent report.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion for the vote of thanks to the tellers. Are you ready for the question?

[Cries of "Question."] *

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is unanimously carried.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I want to say that the earnest and faithful efforts of the tellers have helped us through a most difficult piece of business, and they have done so only at great sacrifice of comfort. I have been a teller and know whereof I speak. Yesterday, by giving up the whole day, we elected a magnificent body of officers, and I congratulate this Congress.

Miss WASHINGTON: As Chairman of the tellers, I thank Mrs. McLean for the motion.

The CHAIRMAN: The clerk will now read greetings to the National Society.

Miss RICHARDS (reading):

To the Continental Congress, "the Church of Our Father," corner Thirteenth and L Streets, Washington, D. C.:

Rockford Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, appropriately celebrating the day, send greetings to the National Society on this anniversary of our country's honor.

EMMA B. EARLY, *Registrar.*

Another telegram:

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Mrs. MARGARET MOREHEAD:

Cincinnati Chapter sends greeting. Flags are flying in honor of National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

LOUISE MONTFORT,
Corresponding Secretary.

Another from Cleveland:

Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

Western Reserve Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in annual meeting assembled, sends fraternal greetings, with congratulations on prosperity of the past year.

ELERY M. AVERY, *President.*

Miss DORSEY: Madam Chairman, I have an invitation here from Mrs. Cleveland, in which she says she "Will be happy to receive the Daughters of the American Revolution to-morrow afternoon at 12.30 o'clock. I shall be glad to know if this may be agreeable to them, so that proper arrangements may be made to receive them fittingly."

A MEMBER: May I ask how we are to go, whether to assemble and go together or assemble there?

The CHAIRMAN: Will Miss Dorsey please state?

Miss DORSEY: The invitation is extended to the whole Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and they, of course, must arrange whether they will go in a body or whether they will meet there at the hour named—12.30.

Mrs. KEIM: I would suggest that the ladies meet at the door of the White House at 12.30 promptly.

A MEMBER: I second that motion.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion and second. All in favor of it say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried, and the ladies will meet at the door of the White House promptly at 12.30 o'clock.

Mrs. MCLEAN: Madam Chairman, I move that the invitation be accepted with a rising vote of thanks.

Motion carried.

Mrs. HILL: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Hill, of Connecticut.

Mrs. HILL: I had a motion which is under the head of miscellaneous business. I have been waiting for the State of Connecticut to formulate that, but as far as I can see—

The CHAIRMAN: Just offer your resolution, please.

Mrs. HILL: I would like to present this as from the conference which the Chapters of the State of Connecticut held in January, which we will recommend to the general members. It is a matter I would like to speak a moment or two about after I have read it:

Resolved, That this Congress recommend that the local Chapters assemble in conference at least once a year, in their respective States, under such rules and organization as they may adopt in harmony with the Constitution of the National Society, to the end that the memorial, educational, and patriotic work of our Society may be better performed, and that methods be provided for securing and preserving State records, for carrying on State memorial work, and generally strengthening the whole Society by mutual counsel, coöperation, and assistance.

Now, I would like to speak a moment or two on that. I wish to disarm any prejudice. This is not an entering wedge for State organization; but, as you all know, our Society is historical, patriotic, and educational. Many think our work is all in the Congress assembled once a year. This we disclaim. This is important, but the work of the Society must go on in the twelve months between the Congresses. We who are in Colonial States, you will understand, have a great deal of memorial and historical work. We in Connecticut—I speak for that State—we have spent \$200 in the last year doing memorial work; but that would come under the line of the State work. I wish to appeal to those who are not in Colonial States. This is one of the most important features in the educational work that was referred to by the lady from Massachusetts yesterday. Our idea would be that the Daughters would get the best results by convening once a year. We have had two very successful meetings which have been organized by the Chapters of Connecticut—two successful State meetings. At one of these meetings we had between

two and three hundred, and were assisted by members from New York, and they will testify to the good results, arousing enthusiasm and interest in the Society, and we ought as Daughters to feel that there is something for us to do besides assemble in Congress to pass the time in entertaining talk and say nothing of anything else. We have a good deal to do; we have got to educate the young people, and this is a recommendation of a means whereby we may do the work.

The CHAIRMAN: Miscellaneous business is not in order.

Mrs. HAMILTON (N. Y.): I second Mrs. Hill's motion.

The CHAIRMAN: Is any further discussion desired?

[Cries of "Question, question!"]

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of that motion say "aye"—

A MEMBER: Madam President, will you please have the resolution read?

The resolution was read.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I think it is excellent and ought to be adopted.

Mrs. PUTNEY: Madam Chairman, I would like to say a word.

The CHAIRMAN: Will you be brief?

Mrs. PUTNEY: I will. We realize the necessity of just such a thing as is embodied in that resolution. I do hope this Congress will most heartily endorse it. It is not obligatory, but recommends the States to proceed in this manner.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. SLOCOMB: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs.-Slocomb.

Mrs. SLOCOMB: I here wish to say a few words in regard to the patriotic hymns.

Daughters of the American Revolution, with great trepidation I attempt a maiden speech of three minutes' length before so august an assembly; but my subject and justice to many rushed me into this supreme moment, and I crave your valuable attention.

As a National Society we have called upon outsiders to furnish us with patriotic hymns from which to select something appropriate for the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be voted upon at this session of Congress. Not wishing to re-

flect personally upon any of the Board of Management, I, however, feel something is due to those who had prepared to compete before you for this honor. On arriving in Washington, those who had hymns or songs in charge found that no adequate arrangements had been made for their presentation, and only through the amiability of Mrs. Comstock, of Connecticut, and her admirable contingent, Madam Maigille, with her four young singers, were you enabled to hear a portion of the programme accumulated on the hands of the National Committee on Music. It has been advised by some that we adopt one of our accepted national songs or the one nearest approaching a hymn—all held so dear by us and familiar from our childhood. These, I claim, are already sacred to our country at large. I discriminate between national hymns and national songs. We can classify "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" as a hymn; the "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and others as songs. They are noble, even sublime, and although we have borrowed a part of each, the most essential portion is ours. Eloquent words of inspiration at all times, let them remain purely national. The Daughters can surely secure one wholly American hymn for themselves. I classify the verses and music offered you by Connecticut in "For Home and Country" as American and a hymn. It has been already finely played at the White House, as composed, by a descendant of General Jacob Bayley, who is a Son of the American Revolution, and to-day the Sons in Norwich, Connecticut, are rendering it in grand vocal and instrumental style amidst great enthusiasm. If voted upon here to-day it would receive a two-thirds vote, already promised; but that would be an unfair advantage to take of others who have every right to be heard. It can wait and stand the test, and in the meantime perhaps creep into the hearts of our widespread, earnest Daughters.

I only wish to suggest that some one here may promise to see that the new Board look to this matter and demand that at our next Congress both time and place may be given to this important subject.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I move that the Congress of 1896 consider these hymns.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that the Congress of 1896 consider these hymns. All in favor of this motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. LOTHROP: Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Lothrop.

Mrs. LOTHROP: Before I left Massachusetts to attend this Congress I was requested by those having charge of the matter of which I am to speak, Governor Greenhalge being the chairman of eighty-six, to inform the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the great national meeting to be given in April, in Boston, Massachusetts, in honor of the Rev. S. F. Smith, D. D., author of the national hymn "America." I promised to do so, but the plans being by no means perfected when I left home, I requested the gentlemen having the matter in charge to forward to me at the Congress the details that I could give you. Governor Greenhalge therefore writes that he has asked Mr. Edwin S. Barrett, President of the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution, to send me these details; which Mr. Barrett did as follows:

Regarding the proposed American testimonial to Rev. Samuel F. Smith, D. D., I would say that our plans are not as yet entirely completed, but I will give you the general scheme. On the 3d of April we shall have an afternoon meeting, for the children especially, at Music Hall, Boston, and Dr. Smith, aged eighty-six years, and his wife, aged eighty-two years, will be present. In the evening of the same day, April 3, we shall have a large meeting, at which music, speeches, and addresses by the Governors and ex-Governors, with other public and eminent men, will be held, after which Dr. Smith will hold a reception.

The intent of this demonstration is to show the universal honor in which Dr. Smith is held, and to express this debt of honor and gratitude publicly to him.

This testimonial originated in Boston, or Massachusetts generally, but we hope to give it a national character to a certain extent. On the day of the testimonial, April 3, all the schools of the United States will sing "America" at the close of the morning session, 11.45 a. m. We expect to make this testimonial a great success, as great interest is being manifested.

I have been requested by the Advisory Board—Mrs. Person C. Cheney, New Hampshire, chairman; Mrs. Charles Burhans, New York; Mrs. James Lyons, Virginia; Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foot and Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson, Washington—to draw

up appropriate resolutions, which I have done. They are as follows:

Resolved, That the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, now convened at the fourth annual meeting, in the city of Washington, D. C., from February 19 to the 22, 1895, hereby desire to express to the venerable and beloved Rev. S. F. Smith, D. D., author of the immortal national hymn "America," their unbounded veneration, regard, and gratitude.

And further resolved, That this patriotic body of American women, representing, as it does, the whole country—North, South, East, and West—shall voice this expression from the floor of this Congress, that it may be forwarded to him whom we would honor, to be received at the public meeting in Boston, Massachusetts, on the evening of April 3, 1895, proposed as a tribute of honor by the grateful people of the United States.

And further resolved, That these resolutions shall be adopted by a vote, which shall be a rising one, to best express our veneration and regard.

Mrs. DANIEL, LOTHROP, *Massachusetts*,

Mrs. PERSON C. CHENEY,

Chairman Advisory Board, New Hampshire,

Mrs. CHARLES BURHANS, *New York*,

Mrs. JAMES LYONS, *Virginia*,

Mrs. MARY SAWYER FOOT, *Washington, D. C.*,

Mrs. CHARLES SWEET JOHNSON, *Washington, D. C.*,

Advisory Board, Daughters of American Revolution.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the resolutions. Those in favor please rise. Contrary, please rise. The resolutions are unanimously adopted. Ladies, I now have the pleasure of formally presenting the Advisory Board to the Congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. GANNETT: The following resolution was handed to me to be read. It comes from the assistant editor of the Magazine, with instructions to read it on February 22:

RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON.

Whereas, be it remembered that in the District of Columbia and thirty-eight States of the forty-four composing this Union the 22d of February is by enactment a legal holiday; and

Whereas, be it also remembered that in March, 1845, the Massachusetts Legislature first passed this resolution, and that resolution was inspired by a woman, Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis: therefore be it

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled extend greetings to every patriotic society, to every association, town, or city throughout the world who this day honor the memory of Washington.

Mrs. DICKINS: Ladies, there is a gentleman here from the Sons of the American Revolution who asks for two minutes.

Mrs. HOGG: I rise to a question—

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION [received with great applause]: Ladies of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I have just two minutes to bear to you the greetings and congratulations of the Sons of the American Revolution, now in annual session in the city of Washington. While this is a very great treat and honor to me, I can hardly see why so great a pleasure and honor should have been conferred upon me, except that it was because of my known admiration for the Daughters and respect for the Daughters; and if you will let me take the next minute to say that my interest is not only the interest of a patriotic man, but it is the spirit of the revolutionary grandparents. Another thing is that one of my maternal grandmothers was a schoolmate of Dolly Madison. That has always seemed to have a particular hold on my patriotism. My children, which I have, and my grandchildren, which I expect to have, shall not forget the history of their revolutionary ancestors.

Mrs. MCLEAN: Before the retirement of the representative of the Sons of the American Revolution I would like to voice the sentiment, as I have no doubt, of the whole Congress, certainly of New York, by sending a reciprocal greeting to the Sons of the American Revolution in Congress assembled by a rising vote, and I move that it be recorded unanimously.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion. All those in favor of this motion please rise. Those opposed please rise. The motion is unanimously adopted. We now come to the consideration of the amendments to the Constitution.

Mrs. HOGG: I rise to a question of privilege.

The CHAIRMAN: The question of privilege is granted.

Mrs. HOGG: I have been sent for and am obliged to leave the Congress, but as nominations may come up in my absence, I ask to be allowed to make a nomination now. I place in nomination for Honorary Vice-President-General one who bears a name of world-wide renown, who was one of the founders of our Society and an active officer from its beginning—Miss Eugenia Washington.

Nomination seconded by Mrs. Lockwood and many others.

The CHAIRMAN: When the time comes you may have the right to that nomination.

Mrs. HOGG: I want that attended to whether I am here or not.

The CHAIRMAN: I assure you that it will be attended to. The next is—

Mrs. MATHES: May I rise for a moment? I wish as a member of the Dolly Madison Chapter to present a resolution to the Congress with—

The CHAIRMAN: You are asking a very great privilege. Cannot that come in with miscellaneous business?

Mrs. MATHES: Isn't this miscellaneous business?

Mrs. McLEAN: Madam Chairman, I am speaking to the regular order of business. Before we proceed to the consideration of the amendments to the Constitution I want to say one word and offer a resolution, and that is that in the former years of this Society it has been governed and managed under a Constitution made by able women, and acted up to fully, freely, and frankly. This body has more than quadrupled within the four years of its existence. I think the time has come when it is necessary to offer revisions thereto, but the time to do that is not in the Continental Congress of 1895, and believing as I do that such a course is necessary, I here offer the following resolution, Madam Chairman:

Resolved, That the State Regents or properly appointed proxies of the several States, together with the President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, be, and are hereby, appointed and constituted a committee to revise the Constitution and By-laws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and report to the next Congress for approval of the Constitution so revised, if the Congress sees fit; and

Resolved, That the report of said committee be printed and mailed to every Chapter Regent of the Society on or before January 1, 1896;

Resolved, That said committee may appoint its own chairman and sub-committees, if so desired; furthermore

Resolved, That in the meantime and until the report of said committee to Congress the National Board of Management is requested and directed to make no further amendments to the Constitution or By-laws after this Congress adjourns.

Mrs. SLOCOMB (Conn.): I second that motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER: I, too, second the motion.

Mrs. WILBOUR: I heartily second that recommendation.

Mrs. KERFOOT: I move that Mrs. Donald McLean, the mover of the motion, shall be added to the committee.

Mrs. BALLINGER: I held that very same motion in my hand. I second the motion.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion of Mrs. McLean, which was duly seconded. Are you ready for the question?

[Cries of "Question!"]

The CHAIRMAN: Those in favor of it say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. McLEAN: I would draw attention to the fact that this resolution contains the clause that no further amendments be made after this Congress adjourns, which, of course, allows the present amendments to come before the house.

Mrs. BALLINGER: The motion to add Mrs. McLean to the committee has not been acted upon.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion, duly seconded, to add Mrs. McLean, the mover of the motion, to the committee to revise the Constitution and By-laws. All in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is unanimously and enthusiastically carried.

Mrs. HAMILTON: Can I be recognized? I have a motion. I move that we vote on no more amendments; that we leave them till the Constitution is revised.

Motion seconded.

Mrs. MORGAN: I have an amendment, accepted by the Board, and that must be considered by the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN: Now is the time for the consideration. This matter has been under consideration for three months, and I propose to dispose of all business that may come before this Congress, and this is one of them. We will hear the first amendment. The clerk will please read.

Miss RICHARDS (reading):

Resolved, That article IV of the Constitution be amended as follows: First. By striking from section 2 of said article the following words, to wit: "Honorary Vice-Presidents-General and Honorary State Regents may be elected by the Continental Congress, but all honorary and active officers shall possess the qualifications of members of the Society."

Second. By adding to said article an additional section, to be known as section 3, which shall read as follows:

"SEC. 3. In addition to the active officers named in section 1 of this article, there may be Honorary Vice-Presidents-General and Honorary State Regents, to be chosen from among those members who have rendered valuable service to the Society.

"The power to elect Honorary Vice-Presidents-General shall be vested in the Continental Congress. The power to elect Honorary State Regents for the several States and Territories shall be vested in the delegates to the Continental Congress from such State and Territory respectively."

Third. By adding to said article a further additional section, to be known as section 4, which shall read as follows:

"SEC. 4. All active and honorary officers shall possess the qualifications of regular members of the Society."

So that said sections 2, 3, and 4 of article IV as amended shall read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The number of Vice-Presidents-General may be increased from time to time, not to exceed twenty in all, by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Management.

"SEC. 3. In addition to the active officers named in section 1 of this article, there may be Honorary Vice-Presidents-General and Honorary State Regents, to be chosen from among those members who have rendered valuable service to the Society. The power to elect Honorary Vice-Presidents-General shall be vested in the Continental Congress. The power to elect Honorary State Regents for the several States and Territories shall be vested in the delegates to the Continental Congress from such State or Territory respectively.

"SEC. 4. All active and honorary officers shall possess the qualifications of regular members of the Society."

Offered by Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia.

Mrs. CLARKE: I move the acceptance of this section.

Motion seconded.

Mrs. BALLINGER: My motion is to vote on this in sections—read and vote upon it in sections.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion to read and vote upon this amendment in sections. All in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried. Let the first section be read.

First section read by the clerk.

The REGENT OF WYOMING: Madam President, will you tell me how many members constitute the Board of Management?

The CHAIRMAN: Sixty-nine is believed to be the number.

The REGENT OF WYOMING: Two-thirds of the Board of Man-

agement, or forty-six, are necessary to elect Vice-Presidents-General.

The CHAIRMAN: They determine the number of Vice-Presidents-General by a two-thirds vote.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I merely suggest that the action of this Congress, I presume, would settle that; they have elected the Vice-Presidents-General.

Mrs. MORGAN: Yes; still I think it is decided that the Board cannot elect, and the Congress would have the right, in case they were not all filled—

Mrs. HENRY: Should there be any vacancies, how would they be filled?

Mrs. MCLEAN: I would simply say, my understanding of the resolution passed yesterday was that the National Board had the power to increase the number up to twenty if it saw fit, and it has seen fit and the Vice-Presidents-General have been elected; but after the National Board has increased the number to twenty, the power of election goes to the Congress. I consider that was settled by the action of the Congress.

Mrs. MORGAN: Suppose the Congress does not fill all these twenty vacancies?

A MEMBER: It has done so.

Mrs. MORGAN: It does this year.

Mrs. MCLEAN: The proper action for the National Board is its recommendation to increase to twenty, then the Congress elects, and that is settled for the year; the amendment calls for a vote by the National Board of Management.

Mrs. HENRY: Doesn't this mean during the year?

The CHAIRMAN: What action will you take on that?

Mrs. SHIPPEN: I move the section be accepted.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I move the State Regent of Georgia withdraw that, and allow the amendments to be proceeded with, for the time.

Mrs. MORGAN: Certainly; I am always willing, I think, to act for the good of the Society.

The CHAIRMAN: The clerk will read the next section.

Section three read by the clerk.

A MEMBER FROM GEORGIA: Is there no limit to the election of Honorary Vice-Presidents-General? Could we elect fifty here to-day?

Mrs. BALLINGER: Isn't it understood one from each State?

The CHAIRMAN: A lady asks if there is any limit to Honorary Vice-Presidents-General.

[Cries of "No, no! No limit to Honorary Vice-Presidents-General!"]

SAME MEMBER: If it is, I think it would be a much more honorable position. I think it is not really a compliment to confer a title which has no limit.

Mrs. McLEAN: Isn't it a fact that the Constitution does not yet limit Honorary Vice-Presidents-General?

Mrs. PECK: That would be doing undoubtedly a manifest unfairness to discriminate; one woman in a State would be entitled to as much as any other.

Mrs. McLEAN: Each State can make as many honorary State officers as they choose, but those of the National Society are limited.

Mrs. PECK: I want—

Mrs. McLEAN: I want the honor of seconding the amendment of Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, and ask that it be unanimously passed.

Mrs. PECK: I want to ask if a woman who had rendered great service to the country or to humanity, who did not belong to the Daughters, could she not be made an Honorary Vice-President-General?

[Cries of "No, no, no!"]

Miss PIKE: If she had done great service to the country or to humanity, would she not be doing great service to the Society?

Mrs. MORGAN: We have not sufficient positions for these honorary—

The CHAIRMAN: This is not in order.

Miss PIKE: I move an amendment, that any woman who belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution who has not done special service to the Society, but may have done a great service to humanity or the country, shall be considered as having done great service to the Society.

Mrs. McLEAN: There can be no amendment to an amendment of the Constitution.

A MEMBER: The office of Surgeon-General was created in the Daughters of the American Revolution for the special benefit of Miss Clara Barton.

The CHAIRMAN: Are you ready to pass on the third section?
[Cries of "Question!"]

The CHAIRMAN: Do you understand it? All in favor of accepting the third section say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried and the third section is adopted. The clerk will read the fourth section.

Fourth section read by the clerk.

Mrs. PECK: The wording of section 4 is very ambiguous. The term "honorary"—if you give an honorary member a right to vote she isn't an honorary member any longer.

The CHAIRMAN: There are no such things in this Society as "honorary members," only honorary officers.

Mrs. PECK: This reads "an honorary officer can vote." And if they vote are they honorary?

Mrs. McLEAN: The qualification should be changed.

Mrs. PECK: I wish an explanation. That is what I asked.

Mrs. MORGAN: I don't think I understood thoroughly Mrs. Peck's objection to the amendment.

Mrs. PECK: It reads, the honorary officers shall possess the qualifications of regular members.

Miss DESHA: When the Society was first formed we had honorary members—we have honorary members yet—who did not vote then, and we do not allow them to vote now.

A MEMBER FROM WYOMING: I thought delegates voted.

The CHAIRMAN: Proper delegates do vote. Delegates to the Congress are members, understand that.

Dr. McGEE: Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: The Surgeon-General has the floor.

Dr. McGEE: Madam Chairman, the question having arisen several times during the year as to the meaning of the word "honorary," the Board of Management recently directed me to prepare a statement concerning honorary officers and members of the Society. That statement was prepared, submitted to the Board, and one or two corrections made and published in the February Magazine, and the members who have lately spoken seem not to have seen that. The Chair has asked me to repeat that statement. The National Society makes provision only for one class, namely, active members. It makes provision for honorary officers, which is a totally different

thing, and the two should not be confounded. Honorary officers are in all cases active members of the Society. They have the right to vote, being honorary officers of the National Society. In regard to the Chapters it is a different thing. Chapters may have as many honorary officers and members as they please, so long as they are regular members of the National Society and pay their dues. That is the rule of the Board in regard to the Constitution, and I think perfectly clear and in accordance with it. As to the question raised by Mrs. Peck that an honorary officer loses her vote as an active member: In the first place, members do not vote in our Congress, and being an honorary officer does not conflict in any way with the rights and duties as members of the National Society. On that ground there is no objection to Mrs. Morgan's proposed amendment. We have always ruled that honorary officers should be regular members.

Mrs. McLEAN: Madam Chairman, I understand the question means simply this: Mrs. Morgan gives me authority to say that what she meant was that all honorary members should have the same claim based upon qualification. Eligibility seems to be the word intended there, so the amendment, if she will allow me, "qualifications of eligibility!" would make it perfectly clear.

Mrs. MORGAN: I thought it was understood that honorary officers do not cast votes. The point I wanted to make was that these honorary offices should mean a great deal—to confer an honor.

Mrs. McLEAN: In other words, that they cannot be officers unless they are Daughters.

Mrs. MORGAN: Yes, giving love and service. I heard at the last Congress of a woman who had done nothing, but wanted an honorary State Regency, and she was made an honorary State Regent for life, and had not raised her hand to help us in our work. Honorary offices ought to mean something. When we say Honorary Vice-President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution the words ought to mean something, and I ask the Daughters to support me in this. It is also very manifest that the States do not have much representation. Let us have all the help we can. How can a woman's qualifications

be known to this great Congress? Let her State say whether she is eligible to it. I am new to this work. I have never spoken so much in all my life.

Mrs. POPE: I want to say I have two honorary State Regents in Kentucky, and neither of them had done very much until they were made honorary Regents, and since then they have been splendid workers.

Mrs. MORGAN: I want to say my amendments had personal bearing on the honorary State Regent of Georgia.

Mrs. BURHANS: Madam President, it has been suggested that an interpolation be made, as it would simplify matters. I wish it could be done, but last year a question arose whether we could offer an amendment. It was decided it could not be done, and the amendment would have to be passed after being endorsed by the Board and sent to the State Regents. As I look at it, the State Regents are here in person or represented, and State delegations and Chapters in many cases have taken action, and I think it is decided that it is impossible for us to make any alterations in the amendments in this form; that the amendment has to stand or fall as it is sent out, according to the terms of the Constitution. I wish very much personally that it could be done.

Mrs. MORGAN: If we will put in after "qualifications" the words "of eligibility" it will simplify it.

Miss PIKE: It is allowable, according to Roberts' Rules of Order, to change one word if it does not change the spirit of the meaning.

Dr. McGEE: Do I understand this amendment to mean that we can elect honorary officers who are eligible, but who are not members of the Society?

Mrs. MORGAN: No.

Dr. McGEE: If it is meant these officers shall be members of the Society, why not say so?

Mrs. MORGAN: I don't see how that—

Mrs. McLEAN: I move the house give the privilege to Mrs. Morgan to insert the words "of eligibility" after the word "qualifications," and pass it.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion, to allow Mrs.

Morgan the privilege of inserting the words "of eligibility." All in favor of this motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried, and section 4 is adopted as corrected. The clerk will now read Article V, section 2.

Miss RICHARDS (reading):

SEC. 2, Article V: Strike out the whole section; substitute the following: "Each Chapter having fifty members may elect one delegate to the Continental Congress in addition to its Regent, and each Chapter having seventy-five members may elect a second additional delegate. Other delegates may be elected in the proportion of one to every fifty members over and above the first seventy-five. Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation."

NOTE.—This amendment does not change the present representation, except that members at large in Washington are to send no delegate.

Offered by Dr. McGee.

Miss FORSYTHE: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Miss Forsythe.

Miss FORSYTHE: I hope I may be able to speak on this subject so you all can hear me. It seems to me it is not fair or courteous to pass this amendment when the women who meet here are so largely in excess, to say the least, of the women who are represented in Washington. These people who come in as members at large have come in by the permission of the Society, to be represented in the same ratio as Chapters. Isn't it fair for us to find out what is the wish of the members before we, as a body of honorable women, propose to take away the privilege which we gave them when we invited them to become members? Another point, the members at large, as I understand, pay their dues direct to the National Treasury. The members who are only members of Chapters pay only half to the National Treasury. It seems to me we will be going against our best interest and against their right when we attempt to take away this right of representation from the members at large. They can only have representation in proportion to their numbers, and I move, therefore, that we act in accordance with this and vote against this amendment.

Motion seconded by several members.

Mrs. SHIPPEN: I want simply to say members at large come from our own State. Their dues are all taken from us. We can-

not get at it because the Treasurer-General sends them notices to pay. At once, when we attempt to send them notices, they say, "We have had our notices from the Treasurer-General." They do nothing at all. I just leave it to you whether it is fair that those people should have a vote in our Congress. They haven't earned it.

Miss FORSYTHE: My motion is before the house, Madam President. May it be acted upon?

The CHAIRMAN: Discussion is in order.

Mrs. HILL: Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Hill, of Connecticut.

Mrs. HILL: I would like to ask why these members are not in Chapters. Why are they at large? Why don't they form themselves into Chapters? As I understand, there are members at large whose residence is the District of Columbia. They can do as the others have done—form themselves into Chapters—doing work and honoring the organization. There are others at large, as I understand it—I have no personal acquaintance; don't know the names of many of them, so I speak without prejudice—that live in the District of Columbia. If they meant to help us on in the purposes of our organization and joined the Chapter and paid their dues—that doesn't mean all our organization means. There is so much to be done—they can help and stimulate the American spirit—that I say it is contrary to the spirit of our organization that any one should join the Society and take all the honors and do nothing. [Applause.]

Miss PIKE: I only wish to say that it is one of the fundamental principles of this Government, "No taxation without representation," and it may not be possible for these members at large to form Chapters. They have no communication with each other; they do not know in many cases the characteristics or the disposition or the sentiment of hostility that may exist. It is not like us who have formed Chapters. We find out about the members; we have a board to find out and know whether they are acceptable to the Chapters; but members at large know nothing of each other; haven't that means, and the question is, Ought we to wipe them out without further opportunity? "As long as the lamp holds out to burn the last sinner may return."

The CHAIRMAN: Please remember you are discussing amendments. This amendment was offered, and I hope you realize what you are discussing.

Miss FORSYTHE: Madam President, have I the right to the floor, or is any one ahead of me?

The CHAIRMAN: I think no one is ahead of Miss Forsythe.

Miss FORSYTHE: I am very happy that the lady on the other side has said exactly what I wanted to say. I am exceedingly indebted to her. I think we need everything for the purposes of this Society, everything that every woman can do; that is the reason I made the motion I did; it is because I have taken pains to inform myself as to what it means to be a member at large. I know that some of those members at large are not united with Chapters because they felt upon them certain social and other claims. I think some idea of simple Chapter work is a mistake; the broader, the better. Some of these members at large have done superb work, and in many places thrown their houses open to visitors and helped to make Washington the delight of the rest of the country. I think they ought to be given the privileges they acquired on becoming members of the Society, and I move again—

The CHAIRMAN: The record will show your motion.

A MEMBER: I simply wish to remind the Congress that over one hundred notices were sent out to be present at a meeting, and there were only eighteen responses; they certainly did not seem to care for the privilege.

The CHAIRMAN: Is the District Regent present?

A MEMBER: She has just gone.

Mrs. BALLINGER: Will you allow me to ask one question?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mrs. BALLINGER: I would like to ask these ladies if you can make part of the membership ineffective by withdrawing their representation.

A MEMBER: Madam President, I move that no one be allowed to speak more than twice on the same subject. It is tiresome.

The CHAIRMAN: It is not fair, and the Chair would like to give an opportunity to all.

Mrs. DRAPER: I am very sorry, indeed, to have to discuss this, but it seems to me Miss Forsythe has forgotten about the

committee that met last year. In that committee it was brought out that that clause was written before there were any Chapters in Washington. It gives the privileges to the members of the Society at large in Washington which they have not in any other State, and the question would come up after awhile that it should read "Washington and vicinity," and what would "vicinity" mean? It might extend to the Pacific Ocean. Another point was, when the Chapters were formed members of the Board and this year the District Regent issued two distinct calls; the first time none appeared, the second time two appeared, and for that reason I hope the amendment will be carried.

Dr. McGEE: Madam President and ladies—

[Cries of "Question, question!"]

The CHAIRMAN: Dr. McGee is recognized and has the right to speak as the maker of the amendment.

Dr. McGEE: In offering this amendment the Board had no desire to bring before the Congress anything new. In regard to the wording as it stands now I will say that is virtually the same as the footnote appended to the Constitution during the year, and that last year when Chapters sent representatives to Congress there were questions innumerable as to what the Constitution means. This year there were no questions asked; the Chapters understand it; therefore I think no question has been raised. As to leaving out the members at large, that was done in response to the wishes of the last Congress. If you wish to do differently, that is another matter, but the Congress directed the Board to bring in this amendment. It gives to the members at large in Washington a privilege it is unfair to give the District.

Mrs. BALLINGER: Cannot the others be brought in and thus make it fair?

Dr. McGEE: I think the ladies understand this.

The CHAIRMAN: The question before you is the acceptance of this amendment which has been seconded. All in favor of it say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. The clerk will now read section 3 of Article V.

Miss RICHARDS (reading):

Article V, section 3, strike out: "On the 22d day of February in each year, or, if that falls on Sunday, the meeting shall be held on the follow-

ing Wednesday." Substitute the following: "During the week in which the — (or such other date as may be selected) falls," leaving the date to be filled in by Congress.

Offered by Dr. McGee.

Mrs. DICKINS: Can those blanks be filled in?

The CHAIRMAN: That was for the Congress to do.

Mrs. DICKINS: Then make it 'the week in which the 22d day of February shall fall.'

The CHAIRMAN: Do you understand what you have done, Mrs. Dickins?

Mrs. DICKINS: No; I wish she would read it again.

Miss KNIGHT: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Miss Knight, of Rhode Island, has the floor.

Miss KNIGHT: Madam Chairman, we have decided that we are a National Society first, last, and always, and that it is for our best interest to have a President-General who represents the Nation. Let us also have a national time for meeting—a time celebrated by the Nation—and that is the 22d of February. I beg that we do not change our time that was stated in the beginning, the time, too, that the Sons of the American Revolution makes its own. I know of nothing that is against this time except the weather.

[Cries of "Question, question."]

Mrs. SHIPPEN: I want simply to say that the ladies of Washington say they would infinitely prefer the middle of April. That it will not interfere with their arrangements in any way. I think we would be very much more welcome in the middle of April.

Mrs. LEE: You are always welcome.

Mrs. McLEAN: I would suggest that I consider this one of the most important questions we have to consider. What does the body think of deferring action until the next Continental Congress and consider it well? Any day will suit me. There are many members probably who have not thought on the change at all.

Mrs. DICKINS: Madam Chairman, I understand that if we do that we don't have a chance to settle it; it will be settled in the revision of the Constitution. If we leave it till next year it will come in the revision.

Mrs. McLEAN: Then the Congress can act on that as it sees fit.

A MEMBER: That is one reason why it ought to be in February, because so many ladies are here with their husbands in Congress who would not be here later in the season.

Mrs. PECK: I would suggest that the middle of April would not be very convenient for members from the Northwest. I am sorry to say the duties of housekeeper and such other things—it would not be convenient.

Mrs. BUTLER (Conn.): This is a national holiday, and we had better look long and carefully before we give up our privilege. We shall never get it again. [Applause.]

Miss LIPSCOMB: I do not believe the ladies of Washington would care to have it changed from the 22d of February. That is an honest and honorable day and the time that would suit me better than any other time.

The CHAIRMAN: The Regent of the District has said the ladies are welcome to Washington at any and all times. The question is called for.

A MEMBER: That is, the amendment.

Mrs. McLEAN: I withdraw my suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. McLean withdraws her suggestion to leave it to the next Congress.

Mrs. BURHANS: I can't understand why this amendment cannot be passed. I move we adopt the amendment as suggested, "in which the 22d day of February" falls.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried. The amendment, then, will read, "during the week in which the 22d day of February falls." The rest of the printing is a mistake. All in favor of this amendment say "aye."

The CHAIRMAN: The clerk will now read Article V, section 3.

Miss RICHARDS (reading):

Article V, section 3. During the week in which the 22d day of February falls.

Mrs. McLEAN: As I understand, the rest of the printing is a mistake.

The REGENT OF WYOMING: Can I have the privilege—it will take me a moment only?

The CHAIRMAN: If it is to the amendment.

The REGENT OF WYOMING: It has been clearly proven that during his lifetime the 22d day of February was not celebrated as Washington's birthday.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I want to say if that is a fact then my faith in human nature is hereby destroyed. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN: Miscellaneous business is now before the house.

Mrs. DICKINS: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Dickins.

Mrs. DICKINS: Ladies, as you know now, it makes a difference as to whether the members join during different times in the year. If they join in January, should they pay again in February, and different dates have been set after which they should not pay dues again in the next February ensuing. It is rather difficult to state this, but I think you all understand what I mean. The Board has endeavored to set different dates to accommodate ladies, and to settle the dissatisfaction that often arises from those who join a little before the last date. I therefore make the following motion:

Resolved, That any member whose papers are accepted on or after August 22d, six months after February 22d, in any year shall not be required to pay annual dues again until the 22d day of February the second year next ensuing.

Motion seconded by Virginia, Mrs. Ballinger, and several members.

The CHAIRMAN: Discussion is now in order.

A MEMBER: Madam President, I shall move to amend that. Surely you will not give them a year and a half for the payment of their dues; that would be a great mistake. December is plenty late enough.

Mrs. DICKINS: Madam Chairman, I wish simply to say that after experience on the Board and a year as Treasurer-General when this was discussed—I wish simply to get the opinion of the house as to the date and have the house settle it. I will accept any date. I merely named that date to get an expression of the house.

Mrs. KEIM: December 1.

A MEMBER: Say November 1.

The CHAIRMAN: Ladies—

Mrs. PECK: Madam Chairman—

Miss LIPSCOMB: I move the date be October 22.

Mrs. LEE: I second the motion.

A MEMBER: That is against the others in the Society.

A MEMBER: October 11, the date of the annual meeting.

A MEMBER FROM TENNESSEE: I heartily second October 22.

The CHAIRMAN: Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. TULLOCH: I want to ask whether October 22 means the day the money is received by the Treasurer-General or the date that the application papers are accepted.

Mrs. DICKINS: It says, "application papers are accepted."

Mrs. TULLOCH: So if they sent their papers in April they are not accepted till October.

MISS BENNING (Ga.): I rise to a question of information. At what time are the Chapters allowed to elect their delegates and alternates to the Congress?

The CHAIRMAN: Any time convenient to them before the 1st of February—on or before the 1st of February.

An amendment to Mrs. Dickins' motion is offered by Miss Lipscomb, to substitute the 22d of October for 22d of February. All in favor of that motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it and the amendment is accepted.

Mrs. DICKINS: I would like to have a vote on the motion. The motion is that any member whose papers are accepted on or after October 22 in any year shall not be required to pay annual dues again until the 22d day of February of the second year next ensuing.

Motion seconded.

[Cries of "Question, question!"]

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

MISS DORSEY: I move that Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston be given a vote of thanks for the patriotic and valuable work she has done in her "Original Portraits of Washington" and "Washington Day by Day," and that this latter especially be commended to the study of all patriotic Americans.

Seconded by Mrs. Lothrop and others.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion. Those in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

The Chair is reminded that the nominations for Honorary Vice-Presidents-General are still unfinished.

Mrs. DICKINS: And Miss Washington's nomination is before the house.

Mrs. BALLINGER: Will you allow us to go on with the miscellaneous business? I have—I withdraw, Madam President, in favor of Connecticut.

Mrs. KEIM: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Keim, if you have anything to say, please say it.

Mrs. KEIM: Madam President and ladies, the great Revolutionary War State of Connecticut desires, through its State Regent, Mrs. Keim, to present the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled in the city of Washington, D. C., February 22, 1895, does hereby create the office of Honorary President-General, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be filled only and exclusively by retiring Presidents-General.

Resolved, That Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, the retiring President-General, be asked to accept that honorary office.

Mrs. McLEAN: I second that motion with great enthusiasm.

Mrs. WILBOUR: I second that motion.

Mrs. PECK: I second that motion.

Mrs. HENRY: I, too, second the motion.

Mrs. POPE: As State Regent for Kentucky, I would like to second that motion.

Mrs. MATHES: Tennessee seconds the motion.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of this motion rise. The vote is unanimous.

Mrs. McLEAN: Madam President—

Mrs. PECK: Madam President, I take great pleasure in nominating for the office of Honorary Vice-President-General Mrs. Wilbour, of Rhode Island.

Mrs. POPE: I nominated Miss Washington last night.

Mrs. Wilbour's nomination seconded by several.

Mrs. PUTNEY: Madam President—

The CHAIRMAN: The house will remember these nominations that are already put in will not be forgotten.

Mrs. PUTNEY: May I then—

The CHAIRMAN: It seems to me it is in order to proceed.

Mrs. PUTNEY: Virginia would like to nominate Mrs. Lucy Preston Beale.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I would draw your attention, Madam Chairman, and that of the house to the fact that I nominated Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus yesterday.

Mrs. POPE: And at the same time I nominated Miss Washington.

Mrs. DRAPER: In presenting the nomination of Mrs. Clarke I would like to say that her National number is 16; and, further, that she has served as Registrar-General, Corresponding Secretary-General, and Vice-President-General. I would like to have the privilege of nominating Mrs. A. Howard Clarke.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I would like to add my second.

Mrs. BURHANS: I would like to say that Mrs. A. Howard Clarke was the Corresponding Secretary-General of our Society, and I say, most unhesitatingly, without any reserve, that if it had not been for the assistance of Mrs. Clarke, through her prompt response to my letters, by the sending of printed matter to the addresses, it would have been—I will not say impossible, but I doubt very much if I could have done the work I did for this Society. In season and out of season Mrs. Clarke was prompt; letters seemed to come flashing back to me with almost telegraphic speed when I needed her advice or printed matter or whatever I might have need of.

Mrs. WILBOUR: I would like to put in nomination for Honorary Vice-President-General Miss Desha.

Nomination of Miss Desha seconded by Virginia and Kentucky delegations.

Mrs. AVERY (Ohio): Madam President, I am particularly anxious to second this nomination to place Miss Desha's name on the honorable roll of brave women. I have known Miss Desha for a number of years, and I think I have never agreed with her on any question or on any single point that has come before the Congress; but I admire her for her devotion to the cause of liberty, for the brave work that she has done. She has

been so faithful in love, so valiant in war, "a faithful friend and a good fighter;" she has served in season and out of season, and it gives me great pleasure to second her nomination.

Mrs. MCLEAN: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any other nominations?

Mrs. HATCH: I would like the honor also of seconding Miss Desha's nomination. I live a long way from the seat of war. I have known Miss Desha a long time, and she has been my guide all these years. I am grateful to her and I take pleasure in seconding her nomination.

A MEMBER FROM TENNESSEE: Tennessee wishes to second the nomination of Miss Desha.

Mrs. MCLEAN: As these nominations all seem to be in, I want to offer a resolution as far as my own is concerned, and I take it for granted the others making nominations will wish to offer their own resolutions. I ask that the Secretary-General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Doremus as Honorary Vice-President-General.

[Cries of "Cast the ballot for all!"]

A MEMBER FROM TENNESSEE: I move that the nominations all be carried by acclamation and the Secretary-General cast the ballot for all.

Motion seconded.

Mrs. HOGG: If any exception is made in the list I beg it be made in honor of Miss Washington.

Motion seconded with great applause.

The CHAIRMAN: There is a motion before the house. Will you hear it? It is that the Secretary-General be instructed to cast the ballot for all those in nomination. This motion is seconded, and it can be done if it is the evident desire or consent of the house.

[Cries of "No; no!"]

Mrs. POPE: We can do it by unanimous consent.

The CHAIRMAN: You can cast the ballot for all the same as for one, saying the Secretary-General is instructed to cast the ballot for those nominated. If there are any objections, of course it cannot be done. Objection has been made and it cannot be done.

Miss PIKE: Cannot we vote on them separately—vote on Mrs. Doremus—

Mrs. CLARKE: Read the list.

Miss RICHARDS (reading): Mrs. Doremus, Miss Washington ton—

Mrs. POPE: Miss Washington first. I nominated her myself.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I am only too glad, as the presenter of Mrs. Doremus' name, to make way for Miss Washington to be the first elected Honorary Vice-President-General.

A MEMBER: I make the motion that the Secretary-General be instructed to cast the ballot for Miss Washington.

Motion seconded.

Miss LIPSCOMB: Who else are on the list?

Miss RICHARDS: Mrs. Doremus, Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Clarke, and Miss Desha.

Mrs. BALLINGER: A rising vote is called for.

Mrs. HAMILTON: I ask that the Recording Secretary-General be instructed to cast the ballot for Miss Washington.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion. All in favor say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is unanimously carried, and the Secretary-General will cast the ballot for Miss Washington for Honorary Vice-President-General. The next name is Mrs. Wilbour.

Mrs. DRAPER: I move that the Secretary-General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Wilbour.

The CHAIRMAN: Those in favor say "aye." As an exception has been made, the Secretary-General cannot cast the ballot.

Mrs. MCLEAN: Miss Washington has been made Honorary Vice-President-General. I now move that each of the successive ones be elected in the ordinary way, to prevent a discussion and to prevent objection; and I want to say of my own candidate she has certainly earned any support you will be good enough to give her, and I therefore respectfully present Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus' name. I have not asked much and I have received but kindness and courtesy, and I hope you will elect my nominee.

The CHAIRMAN: There was a motion that the Secretary-General be instructed to cast the ballot—there was an objection

to that—for Mrs. Wilbour. The motion now is for the election of Mrs. Wilbour by a majority of this house.

Mrs. MCLEAN: Does it have to be by ballot?

The CHAIRMAN: That is not necessary. All in favor of Mrs. Wilbour for Honorary Vice-President-General will say "aye;" contrary, "no." Mrs. Wilbour is elected. [Applause.]

Miss RICHARDS: The next is Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of Mrs. Doremus for Honorary Vice-President-General say "aye;" contrary, "no." Mrs. Doremus is elected.

Miss RICHARDS: Mrs. Beale, of Virginia, is next.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of Mrs. Beale for Honorary Vice-President-General will say "aye;" contrary, "no." Mrs. Beale is elected.

Miss RICHARDS: The next is Mrs. A. Howard Clarke.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of Mrs. A. Howard Clarke for Honorary Vice-President-General say "aye;" contrary, "no." Mrs. Clarke is elected.

Miss RICHARDS: The next is Miss Mary Desha.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of Miss Desha for Honorary Vice-President-General say "aye;" contrary, "no." Miss Desha is elected. [Applause and waving of handkerchiefs.]

Mrs. HAMILTON: I ask to have these ladies come to the platform. [Applause from the galleries and house.]

The CHAIRMAN: All the ladies just elected please come to the platform.

[The ladies do as requested.]

A MEMBER: We vote that Mrs. McLean represent Mrs. Doremus.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. McLean will please come forward and represent Mrs. Doremus.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I am honored to thus represent Mrs. Doremus, whom I left dangerously sick at the hotel. She sent for me and called me to her bedside and said, "Give my love to the Daughters. I may never see them again." [Cries of "Oh! oh!"] I believe her illness will be stopped in its incipient form, but I do thank the Congress for being allowed to carry to her this honor.

Miss WASHINGTON: Many thanks for your kindness and courtesy in the past and the honor you are now conferring upon me; and one and all of the Daughters will carry home with them my sincere love and affection, and if my services are ever needed you will always find me ready and willing to give them to the Society.

Miss DESHA: I desire to report that I went over to the National Council. Mrs. Foster was with me and allowed me to speak for her. They thought we were entirely consistent with the past in trying to lay good and broad foundations for work in the future.

[Calls for Mrs. Wilbour.]

Mrs. WILBOUR: I have given my affection and love to this Society, and as we go from Washington to our homes we will, I am sure, all begin to work with renewed enthusiasm and energy.

Mrs. CLARKE: Ladies, I thank you for the honor. I do not feel that I am laid on the shelf, only temporarily, and as soon as my health returns I will take up my work and do all I can for you forever.

[Calls for Mrs. Beale.]

Mrs. PUTNEY: Mrs. Putney takes the place of Mrs. Beale. I am very sorry Mrs. Beale is not here to speak to you herself; she can do it so much better than I, but her past will speak for her, and it will be impossible to stop Mrs. Beale's hand as long as there is anything to be done for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The CHAIRMAN: We will proceed with the election of officers.

Mrs. MCLEAN: Nothing but a technicality. When we passed the amendment dated from the last day of the last Congress that the Honorary Vice-Presidents-General and State Regents should be elected by the Congress at large, and when we elected State Regents a day or two ago, I think a number were elected not by the Congress. I merely ask the Congress to confirm that election.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of Mrs. McLean's motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." Motion carried. Are you ready for the resolutions? If so, the clerk will read them.

Miss RICHARDS (reading):

Resolved, That members be admitted to the Society on one ancestry; that the Registrars-General verify but one paper; that all additional ancestries be verified by the Chapter registrars and papers retained by the Chapter.

Motion seconded.

Mrs. BURHANS: If I understand the motion, it is that we can write up our ancestry only on one line.

The CHAIRMAN: No; that members be admitted to the Society on one ancestor; that the Registrar-General verify but one paper; that all additional ancestries be verified by the Chapter registrars and papers retained by the Chapter.

Mrs. DICKINS: Is a copy of these papers verified? I move to amend—that one copy of the papers so verified by the Chapter Regent shall be forwarded to Washington, to be placed on the National file.

Motion seconded.

Mrs. MATHES: The mover accepts the amendment.

[Cries of "Question, question!"]

Mrs. DRAPER: Would it not make a great deal of confusion? I have tried to help the registrars a little bit, but I have found out that papers have come, sent by the Chapter Regent and registrar, with the entire list of three grandfathers. It is very hard to send your papers back and say you are not entitled to enter them—your papers are not made out right. And wouldn't it make the records of the Society false unless everything should come to Washington and be verified by the National Registrars-General?

Mrs. PECK: In the interest of a young lady from Minnesota, Miss Newport, may I ask that at the proper time the Chair will recognize her?

The CHAIRMAN: If Miss Newport will rise the Chair will have pleasure in recognizing her. Is it to this motion?

Miss NEWPORT: No; it is not to this.

The CHAIRMAN: Then, will you wait?

Dr. McGEE: I would like to ask the maker of that motion—a large number of members enter the Society direct. This provides for having more than one line—what is her object in that?

The REGENT OF WYOMING: Madam President, I thought you intended to put these members at large into Chapters?

The CHAIRMAN: It cannot be done; they cannot be compelled to go into Chapters.

The REGENT OF WYOMING: If you say they must enter through Chapters, maybe they will enter Chapters.

Mrs. MATHES: My object in offering this amendment was for relieving the Registrars-General from extra work.

Mrs. WILBOUR: I want to say, while it is an immense amount of work when people send so much paper, yet we all want our full lines. All the Chapter Regents are not equally particular. Some do not verify them as thoroughly as others; and sometimes if a friend is making application—sometimes there is the special consideration of friendship—I do not see how you can help that. I do not think it ought to be left to the registrars. Sometimes people send in a claim, maybe born three years after the Revolution, and cannot understand why it is not verified, and one was sent in who was five years old when the Revolution closed. Only for these difficulties I think it ought to be referred to a final court, and though it makes a good deal of work, yet we learn much by experience, and learn to know and detect mistakes, and it is very easy in small places to fall into them; they have not the facility for finding out these mistakes. I really think, if you will allow me to say it, that it is a great bother, but a necessary evil, in order to have a correct National Register.

[Cries of "Question!"]

Mrs. BALLINGER: May I state that when you send in two or three lines of ancestry, if you have sent in just one of course you send the one you think the most perfect, and it may fail, and it saves making them all out again if you send them all at once.

The CHAIRMAN: The clerk will read this resolution with the accepted amendment.

Miss RICHARDS (reading):

Resolved, That members be admitted to the Society on one ancestor; that the Registrars-General verify but one paper; that all additional ancestors be verified by the Chapter registrar and papers retained by the Chapter, and a copy be sent to the National Society to be placed on file.

Mrs. McLEAN: I second the resolution.

[Cries of "Question!"]

Mrs. BALLINGER: A rising vote is called for.

The CHAIRMAN: The clerk will read this again, so there may be no mistake in voting.

[Clerk reads resolution again.]

The CHAIRMAN: Will you all be seated, as we must have a rising vote. Those in favor of this motion will please rise. Forty-three have risen. Those opposed will rise. It is not worth while to count. The motion is lost. I promised to recognize Miss Newport.

Miss NEWPORT: Madam President and ladies, in behalf of the State Regent of Minnesota I desire to offer the following preamble and resolutions, which, with your permission, Madam President, and this Congress, I will read:

Whereas our Society aims to cultivate, foster, and maintain "true patriotism and love of country" and seeks by all proper ways to encourage this spirit and cherish this feeling; and

Whereas in some of the cities they have permitted flags of other nations to float over public buildings, and upon certain occasions to take places that should at all times be sacred to the use of our own Stars and Stripes; and

Whereas we consider such action as improper and prejudicial to our best interests and opposed to the sentiments we hold and that we are endeavoring to extend: therefore be it

Resolved, First, that we do most earnestly deplore such action, and protest against allowing any but the flag of this country to be used on public buildings.

Second. That the attention of each Chapter of our Society be called to this matter, and that they be urged to take such steps as may be necessary to bring it before the proper authorities and secure their action, to the end that it may be made illegal to use public buildings in this way at any time or upon any occasion.

KATE D. HINKLE,
State Regent of Ohio.

I move the adoption of these resolutions, and, if they are seconded, I desire to make a few remarks thereon.

[Resolutions seconded by several.]

Miss NEWPORT: These resolutions originated with Mrs. L. B. McConnell, registrar of the St. Paul Chapter; were passed unanimously by that Chapter and by the Minneapolis Chapter and Colonial Chapter, all of Minnesota. Mrs. McConnell is a very ardent and patriotic Daughter and comes from a distinguished

Revolutionary ancestry, and her own father, General Eleazer Paine, of Painesville, Ohio, made for himself a distinguished record in the late war. Mrs. McConnell is, as I presume we all are, very strongly opposed to the display of any foreign flag upon any public building of State or Nation. That her resolutions have struck a responsive chord wherever they have been presented is evidenced by the fact that twenty-four State Regents to whom they have been sent by the State Regent of Minnesota have given them their cordial indorsement, and all Chapter Regents who have had the opportunity have most heartily approved them. I will not take your time in urging the passage of these resolutions, for I take it for granted that we are all of one mind on the subject. I understand that the Legislatures of New York and Montana, now in session, have already passed bills prohibiting the flying of foreign flags on public buildings within their respective States, and I am satisfied that if this Congress acts favorably in the matter we shall be able to bring a direct influence to bear that will secure similar legislation in many other States. Such legislation is wise and timely and called for, and must be productive of much good. There is no room for any other than the American flag in these United States.

Mrs. PECK: I wish to say it is seconded. That is what has been felt in the West many times on particular days when the flags of other nations have conspicuous places on public buildings. I wish to state that Miss Newport in her report has expressed my sentiments, especially to see on festal days buildings covered with flags of other nations.

Mrs. DICKINS: I would like to say that anyone who has lived in New York has seen many national flags flying from the City Hall, as if one day we were Irish, the next day Italian, the next day French, and so on; and I wish Miss Newport would present to this Society some tangible form of resolution for action.

Miss NEWPORT: I did.

Mrs. PUTNEY: I only want to say a few words. I do think that gratitude, if no other motive, should prevent us passing these resolutions. When you think of the services of General Lafayette and the friendship of France in the trying time of our Nation's history, have you any objection to the flag of France

being raised? [Applause.] I know perfectly well we do have too many foreign flags, but we might let them fly, taking a subordinate place, for the American flag is first.

A MEMBER: I have often been very proud of our flag flying from some building when in a foreign land, and I think it is only right to allow the foreign flags to fly in our country—nothing discourteous.

Mrs. WALKER: It is simply that we wish no flag to take precedence of the Stars and Stripes. [Applause.]

Mrs. DICKINS: Madam President, I wish to say I have been in many countries and I never found a country except this where any flag but their own, even the King's, floated on any building belonging to the government. [Applause.] I would have this body memorialize Congress.

Motion seconded.

[Cries of "Question!"]

The CHAIRMAN: The motion as made by Miss Newport and seconded by several members is before you. All in favor of this say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

A MEMBER FROM MASSACHUSETTS: Madam President and ladies, I am requested by the State Regent and other Regents to present the following, to be voted on a year from this time—

The CHAIRMAN: Excuse me; that has been referred to a committee.

SAME MEMBER: This has not been presented.

The CHAIRMAN: All amendments are to be considered by a committee appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws.

Miss KNIGHT: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: I do not wish to be discourteous. I want to give all the ladies an equal chance; but unless this is strictly in order—

SAME MEMBER: This is not for your action, but simply to draw your attention to it when it comes to your attention a year from now.

Cross out section 3 of Article VIII and substitute :

"SEC. 3. The local Chapters, both those formed and those forming, shall be entitled to retain three-quarters, instead of one-half, of the annual dues, and three-quarters of life memberships paid to them respectively. This shall include the dues of the first twelve members of a Chapter, the whole of whose money has heretofore been sent to the Treasurer-General."

The CHAIRMAN: The clerk has several resolutions to offer. You will understand nothing is to be done about this. It was only to call your attention to it when the time for action comes.

A MEMBER FROM TENNESSEE: I have a paper to present from the Dolly Madison Chapter to restrict immigration:

To the Congress of the United States :

The undersigned native-born women of the United States of America, believing that incalculable injury is being done our country by the hasty and indiscriminate naturalization of persons arriving in this country from foreign lands, present this their memorial to your honorable body, and therefore show that—

There are seventeen States in the Union which permit immigrants, ignorant of our laws, customs, and language, to become citizens after one year's residence in this country, and the remaining States permit the same class of immigrants to become citizens after five years' residence in America, the only requirements being that the immigrant renounce allegiance to his own country and declare attachment to our country.

The moral character, mental ability, or capacity for self-maintenance is not inquired into, and the result is that, owing to our cheap rates of transportation, our free land is overrun with vice, ignorance, and poverty.

These facts have at last so powerfully forced themselves upon us that we, the members of the "Dolly Madison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution," of Memphis, Tennessee, have dared to take this matter in hand, and with the aid of our good men see what can be done, strongly urging the following requirements of every immigrant:

First. That he bring proof, by papers signed by competent officials, that he has been in his own country or the country from which he immigrates a law-abiding citizen.

Second. That he is capable of self-maintenance.

Third. That he has sufficient education to understand our laws and forms of government.

Fourth. Added to these requirements, he must reside in this country five years before he can receive naturalization papers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Mrs. JOHNSON: I would like to state that the suggestion made by the President-General as to the duties of the Treasurer-General and the disposition of the funds of the Society has not been acted upon. I move that immediate action be taken on that, and I move that we proceed at once to discuss the duties of the Treasurer-General and the disposition of funds.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you the suggestions ready?

Mrs. JOHNSON: No; I have not.

The CHAIRMAN: The Chair thinks it would be impossible to act on that unless you have them ready.

Mrs. HASBROOK (N. Y.): New York would like to call attention to the fact that action has not been taken upon the invitation of Atlanta to visit that city.

Mrs. CLARKE: The invitation, I understood, was extended through the Atlanta Chapters. I am also requested to state that Mrs. Grant, who is chairman of one of the departments, says she will be ready and willing to provide quarters for the ladies, and thinks she can get reduced rates, both at hotels and railroad transportation.

Mrs. McLEAN: I move that a committee of all those who will volunteer to go so appoint itself and attend the Atlanta Exposition, and communicate with the President-General on that subject.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion. All in favor of it say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. BALLINGER: Will you grant me—

The CHAIRMAN: We have resolutions which have been waiting an hour. The clerk will please read them.

Miss RICHARDS (reading):

Mrs. Wilbour moves that a vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Majelle and the young ladies who assisted her at the service of song Tuesday evening, as without their very kind service the music could not have been given on that evening.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. DRAPER: I move a vote of thanks to the ushers who have been present and been of such valuable assistance.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of this motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. POPE: Can I offer a vote of thanks?

The CHAIRMAN: As soon as this is finished.

Miss RICHARDS (reading):

Resolved, That hereafter the reports of the National Officers to the Congress be referred to a committee of State Regents, either elected by the

Congress or appointed by the Presiding Officer, which committee shall examine and report upon them to the Congress for action.

Submitted by Mrs. Margaret H. Mather, of New Jersey.

Resolution seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: Discussion is in order.

Mrs. PECK: Would State Regents like to act upon the report of our President-General?

The CHAIRMAN: Report on it, not act.

Mrs. PECK: I should feel extremely delicate about doing it myself.

[Cries of "Question!"]

Mrs. LIPSCOMB: If the President-General made a recommendation about changes in her report it is only treating her with respect to have a committee investigate and report to this body, but it is too late now.

The CHAIRMAN: The Chair regrets this was not done, but it is too late. We have not even a copy of it.

Mrs. TULLOCH: I would like to amend that by making it the report made by the National Officers instead of their reports.

The CHAIRMAN: Is this seconded?

Miss DESHA: I think we forget that the National Officers' reports are recommendations.

Miss RICHARDS (reading):

Resolved, That hereafter the recommendations contained in the reports of the National Officers to this Congress be referred to a committee of State Regents, either elected by the Congress or appointed by the Presiding Officer, which committee shall examine and report upon them to the Congress for action.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I second that motion.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of the motion as read the last time say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried. Clerk, please read the next resolution.

Miss RICHARDS (reading):

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be returned to the Sons of the Revolution, Charles Harrod Campbell, chairman, for their kind and courteous invitation to the ceremonies in commemoration of the birthday of George Washington, to be held in Metzerott Hall to-day, and our regret that the duties of our Congress will prevent the members from accepting as a congressional body this invitation.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. CLARKE: I move that a special committee of three be appointed to select a suitable design for a flag of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; that the leading artists of the country be invited to submit, in competition, original and appropriate designs, in color, for that purpose, and that the sum of fifty dollars be appropriated from the treasury of the Society for defraying the cost of the production to be finally adopted.

I present this for Miss Georgia S. Hatcher, and I rose to present it this morning, but it was out of order.

Miss DORSEY: There is our flag, Madam Chairman, the only one we want (indicating the National Colors).

Mrs. HAMILTON: Yes, Madam Chairman, that is our flag.

A MEMBER: Are not the Stars and Stripes good enough? We do not want any other flag.

The CHAIRMAN: There is no second to that motion. It was said this morning that the Stars and Stripes were good enough for the Society.

A MEMBER (Tenn.): I just wish to say: As the chief object of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to promote patriotism, love, and knowledge of our glorious country, I therefore offer the following resolution for your consideration:

Resolved, That the programme of the Annual Continental Congress be hereafter enriched by the introduction, as an interlude to business, of inspiring historic essayists or speakers of marked ability to stir our hearts with the wholesome fire of patriotism; would especially recommend something of this kind on the 22d of February.

I present this on behalf of Mrs. Jean Robertson Anderson, of Memphis.

Mrs. POPE: I think we have enough of it.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there a second to this motion?

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is lost.

A MEMBER (Tenn.): I believe it is a good thing—

The CHAIRMAN: What are you speaking to?

Miss RICHARDS: I have a telegram from the Sons and Daughters in St. Paul, Minnesota, as follows:

The Minnesota Societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, now assembled in St. Paul, with all kindred patriotic societies, send greetings and congratulations to your Congress now assembled, and pledge all the aid in their power to revive the drooping patriotism of the country.

R. M. NEWPORT,
State Regent, D. A. R.
ALBERT EDGERTON,
President, S. A. R.

Miss HETZEL: I wish to offer a resolution:

Resolved, First, that the spinning-wheel, the badge of the Daughters of the American Revolution, be hereditary in families, descending from mother to daughter or granddaughter.

Second. Any Daughter having no descendants may bequeath or present by will, deed, or gift her badge to a relative or friend who is or will be a Daughter of the American Revolution.

Third. Should any Daughter fail to make such provision, the badge may revert to her nearest relative descended from the same Revolutionary ancestor who becomes a Daughter of the American Revolution.

Fourth. Failing such relative, the badge must be returned to the Society.

Seconded by the delegation from Tennessee.

Mrs. DRAPER: I speak to the motion. I move that the resolution be referred to the Badge Committee.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of referring the resolution of Miss Hetzel to the Badge Committee say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. BALLINGER: I am instructed by the Colonial Chapter to ask the Congress for instructions as to the return of dues collected in the year 1894. We paid our national fee and we ask that it be returned to us.

Mrs. POPE: I move that it be referred to a special committee.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that this be referred to a special committee, but it comes under the duty of the Board of Management. All in favor of the motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I want to remind you that the Martha

Washington tea is being given, to which you are all invited, at the Strathmore Arms, corner of Eleventh and K streets, two squares from here.

Mrs. SHIPPEN: I was going to offer a resolution that all the members of this Society who are daughters of the soldiers of American Revolution be presented with a souvenir spoon at the cost of the National Society.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: Discussion is in order. Do you wish to discuss the matter?

A MEMBER: I wish to ask how many there are in the Society entitled to these spoons.

Mrs. KEIM: As usual, Connecticut is first. We find we have eight.

Miss DESHA: We have six designs.

Mrs. SHIPPEN: Leave it to them to choose.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I move the regular spoon be sent, and I move that each State Regent send in notice how many she has who are entitled to the spoon.

A MEMBER: May I ask if those are also members of the Society?

The CHAIRMAN: Who are members of this Society.

Mrs. MCLEAN: And I move that this list be sent to the committee appointed by the National Board, who can instruct the Regents to verify the names from her papers, and thereupon forward the spoon.

Motion seconded by several members.

The CHAIRMAN: Do the ladies understand the motion before the house?

[Cries of "No!"]

The CHAIRMAN: It is that the Daughters of the American Revolution whose fathers fought in the Revolutionary War be presented with a souvenir spoon, the style to be left to the Society, to be paid for out of the National Treasury, and that the list be sent to the committee appointed by the National Board, published in the Directory.

Mrs. BALLINGER: Allow me to amend that by making the kind or style of spoon "the very best."

Amendment seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of the motion as amended say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. PECK: I am pledged to make this motion to fifty or a hundred women, and that is that in the future reports of State Regents be absolutely limited to ten minutes, and that when handed in the President-General shall be made to feel it is her duty to stop them, and that no idea of courtesy shall deter her.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of this motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

Miss WASHINGTON: Madam President and ladies, I want to offer a motion here. I move that a vote of thanks be tendered to Miss Janet Richards specially for her great attention and kindness.

Motion seconded by many members.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of this vote of thanks to Miss Richards say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is unanimously carried.

Mrs. WILBOUR: Madam President, I would like to speak for all the ladies and ask that a vote of thanks be given to the ladies who have so ably presided over this meeting.

The CLERK: All in favor of this motion say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

The CHAIRMAN: When fifty ladies are standing the Chair can recognize but one.

Mrs. MCLEAN: We all stood to thank you. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN: A vote of thanks is offered to the Press Committee. All in favor of this vote of thanks say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

A MEMBER: I move a vote of thanks to Mrs. Keim for the care and trouble she has had as chairman of the Transportation Committee.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of this motion say "aye;" contrary "no." The motion is carried. The Chair is requested to state to this house that this is considered the most delightful Congress we ever held. One more statement and we will put the motion to adjourn.

Miss RICHARDS: I have permission from the Chair to say

there are some ladies who might like to take the "Washington Post." If anybody would like to do so the representative is here now.

A MEMBER: I move we do now adjourn.

Motion seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that this Congress now adjourn *sine die* till next February. All in favor of the motion say "aye." The Congress stands adjourned till next February.

APPENDIX.

Reports which did not reach the Committee on Revision in time for insertion in their proper places in the proceedings of the Congress.

REPORT OF THE STATE REGENT OF GEORGIA, RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED TO THE CONGRESS OF 1895.

Madam President and Members of the Congress of 1895:

The Daughters of the American Revolution in Georgia bid you "All hail!" and an earnest "God speed!" in the important work that lies before you. I consider it a privilege to meet with you again, and I have listened with pride and pleasure to the reports of the State Regents who have preceded me, containing, as they do, the gratifying assurance that the growth and higher development of the Society has been pronounced during the congressional year that is to-day made a thing of the past. Such glad tidings act as a stimulus and an inspiration and enable us to take up with renewed vigor the lagging achievements that needed this timely encouragement to help them reach accomplishment.

How little did the pioneers of this movement, the forerunners in the cause, dream, when they met in this city in 1890 to express to each other the conviction that had taken hold of their "inner consciousness," that by the laws of nature daughters inherited as much of the blood of Revolutionary sires as did the sons, and that it was not only their right, but their bounden duty, to commemorate the honorable deeds of these ancestors, whose glory shows directly on them and was not merely reflected through fathers, sons, and brothers. Little, I say, did they dream that in so short a time such a body of representative women as I see before me to-day would assemble in council, bringing with them encouraging reports from nearly every State and Territory in our broad Union and greetings from eight thousand members.

Sometimes in the midst of my exultation at the success of this woman's association, which had so small a beginning in so recent a past, I feel a

thrill akin to apprehension when I realize what an immense field the organization covers; how varied and complex are the natures and environment of its members; and the question obtrudes itself upon my reluctant attention, "Is there not an element of weakness in this strength; is there not danger that the Society may grow into an unwieldy mass that cannot be handled unless broken in pieces?" But let me not be a "prophet of evil." Surely as the Association stands to-day it is an admirable one, full of possibilities for good, and if its membership can be welded together by a common purpose it may become, in this time so "pregnant with live issues," the great factor in the uplifting of the American citizen into the highest type of manhood and womanhood. Professor Drummond says: "Woman has been put through a marvelous discipline during the long night of history to teach her the virtues of unselfishness, tenderness, patience, compassion, and love, so that she may become the teacher of the world." Let the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution determine to furnish its full quota of help in this grand work. As long as we bear in mind the objects for which we organized and remember that we are a society of women, of gentle women, who recognize our place in the economy of nation and government, and above all things avoid politics, we will hold together and form an organization for zealous, patriotic purpose for refining ennobling influence, the counterpart of which can be found in no other order, in no other land. We may encounter mistaken eddies and cross-currents of opinion among ourselves that may temporarily check our onward course, but the main stream will but gather strength from these momentary obstructions and flow on, doing its purifying work until its clear, unsullied waters empty themselves into the ocean of eternity.

In giving an account of my stewardship I am able to say that Georgia has not fallen behind in the work. Connecticut, with her able, energetic Regent and large membership, has gained the right to be the "standard bearer" of the Society, but Georgia claims to be the "banner State of the South" and to be first in any good work in our beloved Southland is to have our "content most absolute." Our State has two Vice-Presidents-General, Mrs. Elizabeth Andrew Hall and Mrs. Hoke Smith; two Honorary State Regents, Mrs. W. W. Gordon and Miss Jennie McKinley, and one of her daughters is on the Advisory Board, Mrs. General Perry. We have twelve Chapters in full and complete operation, with three others nearing completion, under competent and popular Chapter Regents. The Atlanta Chapter, always alive with zeal and ambition, is constantly increasing in membership. A Colonial ball was given under the auspices of its members, which was a brilliant social success, and the proceeds were distributed among the patriotic associations asking for help, notably the Mary Washington committee, the Mount Vernon Association, and the Mrs. Harrison Portrait Fund. It is now bending all its energies toward making a great object-lesson at the Cotton States International Exposition of women's position in the domestic, intellectual, and commercial fields, as demonstrated through her works in this latter part

of the nineteenth century. At the same time as great an effort will be made to gather for exhibition relics of Colonial and Revolutionary America, thus calling forth reverence for a great and holy past, which should never be forgotten amid the busiest present.

The Augusta Chapter, which rivals the Atlanta Chapter in membership and effective work, is warmly discussing the advisability of purchasing for preservation as a landmark of the Revolution, when Augusta was the theater of stirring scenes, with brave actors on bloody ground, and wise men in council, the home of George Walton, patriot, orator, statesman, judge, and signer of the Declaration of Independence. The study of the history of our country is conscientiously and thoroughly undertaken by the members of this Chapter, under the wise guidance of its Regent.

The Xavier Chapter, of Rome, whose energies never slumber and whose "talents" are made to bear the proper interest by its faithful members, offered, through its historian, Mrs. Mary Berwin Whitmore, a resolution, which I regret to say was lost at the National Board, that it was the sense of that Chapter that the services of the women of the Revolution should be especially commemorated, and that this could not be more fitly done than by erecting a monument to these heroines at Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington, and the property now of the women of the United States.

The Oglethorpe Chapter, of Columbus, has an especially fine list of members, with its conscientious and capable Regent at its head. It conducts its meetings according to parliamentary usage, has its constitution and by-laws gotten up and printed in most businesslike and creditable shape, and keeps up a lively interest in the progress of our order.

The Macon Chapter is steadily growing and shows a strong sympathy with the work that lies so near the hearts of American women with Revolutionary descent, and which is reflected in the intelligent, eager faces of these representatives I see before me to-day.

The Athens Chapter has been shocked and temporarily retarded in its work by the visitation of sickness and death, which has removed from its deliberations its wise and patriotic historian, Mrs. Mills. Her death was an affliction to the Chapter and a loss to the Society in the State.

The historian of the Pulaski Chapter, of Griffin, Mrs. De Votie, has issued a stirring appeal to the Chapters and the State at large to unite in having the early histories of Georgia, which from various causes have become limited to a comparatively few volumes, reprinted, that every citizen may have it in his power to possess these early records of a rapidly vanishing past.

The Savannah Chapter hopes to promote a movement to preserve the old cemetery of that historic city from demolition or decay. In it repose the ashes of many heroes of the struggle for American Independence. By erecting a noble shaft to Oglethorpe, Georgia's founder and benefactor, and carving the names of the dead who have lain in this time-honored "God's acre" since Colonial and Revolutionary days on the base and sides of this monument many soldiers and statesmen now almost forgotten will be recalled to the grateful memories of present and future generations.

I take a commendable pride in presenting to the Congress my bantlings—my four Chapters of recent birth—the Thrountoska Chapter, of Albany; the Susannah Elliott Chapter, of La Grange; Sergeant Newton Chapter, of Covington, and the Francis Marion Chapter, of Thomasville. In a few weeks' time Mrs. Strother, Mrs. Tuggle, Mrs. Pace, and Mrs. Tharin organized in their respective towns, and to-day these Chapters are full grown and vigorous. I cannot too highly praise the capacity, energy, and patriotism displayed by these Regents, all of whom I had the pleasure of appointing to office.

I have made several appointments other than those touched upon, but as yet, to borrow the phraseology of the charming descendant of the Duchess of Plaisance, "they have no Chapters behind them."

The good work goes on, our hearts are responsive, our pride and ambition kindled, our patriotism thoroughly aroused, and I believe the good results cannot be counted or measured that will accrue from this banding together of American women, well born and high bred, whose souls are stamped with a motto that expresses the two highest sentiments of which human nature is capable, "Home and country." I ask the indulgence of the Congress while I state a few of the difficulties that I have encountered during my term of office, and which I presume others in similar positions have had also to meet. If these difficulties could be lessened or removed I believe the good of the Society would be promoted. The first matter to which I will call your attention is the depressing and retarding influence arising from the necessity on the part of a Chapter just organizing to send to the National Treasury all the moneys paid in by its twelve first members. The consciousness of needs and no money is always disheartening, and when a Chapter is informed that a charter is obligatory to its correct formation and it realizes its own requirements in the way of printing, stationery, etc., it must again assess its members or pocket its pride and necessities and creep along with a bad case of bankruptcy in its early infancy to check its growth. I am convinced it is not wise to take away all the fees and dues from a new Chapter.

Another trouble arises from the impossibility of guarding a Chapter against the importunities and encroachments of undesirable applicants whose eligibility may be unquestionable, but whose admission to membership would be disastrous in the extreme to the best interests of the Chapter. I believe it would be wise for the Congress to make rigid laws to meet this emergency, even if thereby the association should lay itself liable to the charge of exclusiveness. No society composed of ladies, no matter how broad and patriotic may be its aims, can be useful or permanent if the pleasant social features are eliminated.

Doubtless many Chapter Regents within reach of my voice have keenly felt the failure on the part of the full membership to attend the regular Chapter meetings. Once eligibility and acceptability have been established and membership secured, the interest of a certain type of members wanes, and she is often conspicuous by her absence. There is a crying

need in the Society for some plan to be devised for the general instruction and entertainment which will catch and hold the attention of these listless members. I respectfully suggest that the Congress appoint a committee to formulate and carry into execution a plan to meet this want. I would throw out a few more feeble suggestions in regard to this work, but fear my remarks might be misconstrued into a desire to instruct the committee on instruction, so will spare this body the infliction.

I offer in excuse for many duties unfulfilled the plea that the office of State Regent is no sinecure. Its requirements, if properly met, are exacting, responsible, and sometimes even laborious. I refer to one feature alone, that of correspondence. I believe if all the letters that I have received and to which "I made reply" could be "put in evidence," you would quote Goldsmith with a little difference and exclaim :

"And still they looked,
And still the wonder grew,
That one poor hand
Could answer all I do!"

In all earnestness, I believe each State should be accorded more than one active officer.

I beg to express for myself, personally and officially, and for the Chapters in Georgia the sincere regret we feel that the hand of sorrow has been laid so heavily on our honored President-General. If profound sympathy and an earnest "God be with her" can bring any balm to her afflicted heart, we desire to express that sympathy, to breathe that prayer.

I voice the sentiments of the entire membership in my State in declaring entire satisfaction with her administration, appreciation of the difficulties that beset her in her work, and admiration of the honorable, just, and courteous treatment given every question brought before her for consideration. We have a distinct sense of loss in her retirement.

In respectfully submitting this my last report to the Congress, permit me, Madam President, to impose a moment longer on your patience while I make public acknowledgment of my gratitude to the delegates from my State, and through them to the Chapters they represent, for their loyal and graceful treatment of me during the two years in which I have had the honor of serving them. In spite of my earnestness of purpose and love for the cause, the service I have rendered has been but poor; but in their goodness and magnanimity they have made no protest or appeal. My work has been a labor of love, sweetened by the untiring efforts of the Daughters in Georgia to "hold up my hands." They have made their executive ability, their patriotic enthusiasm, their persistent energy, with its accomplished results, appear as the fruit of the skill and enterprise of the State Regent. They have fought the battle and given me the credit of the victory I heartily thank them.

SARAH B. C. MORGAN,
State Regent of Georgia.

REPORT OF THE STATE REGENT OF IOWA.

Madam President and Ladies of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

I have the honor to represent in your Council the State of Iowa, whose Statehood dates back not quite half a century. It is a fact sometimes overlooked that Iowa as a State is a product of the curious series of compromises which were so dear to statesmen during the first three-quarters of a century of our national life. Thomas H. Benton, in his "Thirty Year's View" says: "At this time were admitted into the Union two States which seem to have but few things in common to put them together—one the oldest, the other the newest Territory; one the extreme northwest of the Union, the other the extreme southeast; one the land of evergreens and perpetual flowers, the other the climate of long and vigorous winter." Not only was Iowa a distinctively American community, and still holds that as a prominent characteristic, but it was as emphatically a western one. Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and New England, the seed-pods of a domestic colonization, furnished less than one-sixth of the people in the State at the time of the admission, while considerably more than one-third came from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois, descendants of people one or two generations removed from the older States. It is said of our people that our patriotism spreads over more objects than is possible elsewhere in the world. But while this is true in the aggregate, to specify and localize family history coming down to us from long lines of ancestry is no small task; family tradition is all that could be brought along in the covered wagon of the early emigrant. Keepsakes, books, furniture, and papers were left in the old homes where some home-keeping sister or brother did not care to endure the hardships of frontier life. Tradition becomes vague and uncertain when not supported by records. Interest is just beginning to become a flame from the meetings of the various patriotic societies with their muster-roll of historic names; it is a bugle call to slumbering memories told by fathers and mothers in the long ago. With us proof of eligibility must come from many and varied sources; many unfamiliar channels and remote places must be searched to give up their evidence; tangled and broken lines of descent must be unraveled and united on one continuous line. All this requires time and patience. Then the ancestor's service is often surrounded with the same disadvantages; but determination in a good cause will make the way straight, and our women are fast finding it.

Under these adverse circumstances I feel that the record made of the first and closing year of my regency is a hopeful one, and the seed sown in time may bear fruit.

The oldest Chapter in the State, the Abigail Adams, was formed at Des Moines August 17, 1892, Mrs. L. F. Andrews, a daughter of a soldier of the Revolution, receiving her appointment as Regent from the Registrar-General and she appointing the other Chapter officers. Many meetings were held, much inquiry was developed, two able papers were read, after-

wards reappearing in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The year closed with a membership of twenty-three. Many papers are out being prepared for a still larger membership. The present officers are: Mrs. Carrie M. Ogilvie, Regent, one of Iowa's brilliant women; Mrs. Howell, secretary; in fact, all the officers as well as members are what might be called literary women. The future is bright for this Chapter. Mrs. Ogilvie not being able to be present, the Chapter designated by unanimous vote Mrs. Hortense Bailey Vail as the Chapter's voice in this Congress. No better exponent of culture and experience has been found, as she so charmingly unites long ancestry, eastern birth and education with western progress and breadth of view, enriched with travel in many lands.

The second Chapter organized is the Dubuque, Dubuque, Iowa, August 22, 1894, through the untiring efforts of Clara A. Cooley, one of the noble women representing our pioneer elements who have builded so well in the past for us and are still active and strong in the present and preparing to yet lend a hand for the future development of her loved State. This Chapter contains the names of many noted women, and among them Miss Mae Rogers, who has enriched general literature. This Chapter was organized with its complement of twelve members, and has doubled in membership in the last six months, besides holding four board meetings and three literary sociables.

The third Chapter organized this year—youngest, but not the least, though not two months old—named the Clinton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized on the 10th day of January, 1895, with forty-five members, and by the first of February had increased to a membership of fifty-two, including six officers and a local board of management consisting of the said officers and nine additional members elected from and by the Chapter. In the meantime it has held three enthusiastic meetings, a code of by-laws has been adopted, and the details of organization perfected. This Chapter is honored by having as one of its charter members Mrs. Jane Bevier Lamb, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, who at the age of nineteen served his country as adjutant of a New York regiment. Seven descendants of Mrs. Lamb are also enrolled. The greater part of the members trace their ancestry to New England and New York, although there are representatives from five other Colonies. The formation of the Clinton Chapter is due to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Abbie Cadle Mahin, the present Fegent. Under her able management much good can be accomplished the coming year, increasing the spirit of patriotism not only among its members but in the city whose name it bears. Elizabeth Clark Wilcox is the able and efficient secretary of this phenomenal Chapter. Other Chapters are being formed. One at Sioux City, by Mrs. Bissell, is almost ready to come in.

In the State library the trustees are paying more attention to works of reference, "Lineage" and "Documentary Colonial History" being added, yielding a rich field for the student. The State Historical Association has also added many works of this character to its shelves. "Flag Day" has been made a patriotic event by State Superintendent Sabin issuing a

neat leaflet to the school children of the State for February 22, containing a number of selections for reading: "This Day," "A History of the Eagle," the national hymn "America," and Balch's "Manual of the Patriotic Salute." Details have been made from the various Grand Army of the Republic posts to assist in this ceremony. Our newspapers have given generous notices of the order and its purposes, commanding it in the most happy manner. Having no historic places within our border to erect monuments upon Revolutionary graves, to place the enduring tablet; no anniversaries but what appeal alike to our common country to celebrate, our love for it is but an ideal one, and, if crystallized in the animating spirit of the State, could be expressed, it would be loyalty to our country and obedience to her laws.

Mrs. JOHN A. T. HULL,
State Regent of Iowa.

REPORT OF THE STATE REGENT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Madam President and Ladies of the Continental Congress:

Five years ago, at the formation of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I received my commission as State Regent of New Hampshire and entered upon the work of organization with deep enthusiasm and eagerness. It is with mingled sentiments of pleasure and regret that I have heard the reports of the different Regents to-day. Pleasure and pride in the marvelous awakening to patriotism which this Association of earnest, cultured, and devoted women has accomplished throughout our country; regret in my inability to show that my own beloved New Hampshire has fully held her own with many of her sister States in the noble work. The reasons for this are varied. The principal ones are the intensely conservative spirit which is a marked trait of our people, making us slow to undertake novel or untried methods or to quickly arouse to interest in any new movement. Most of our ancient families are the descendants of ancestors whose bravery and honorable deeds have rendered their names immortal. During the Colonial and Revolutionary times the endurance, self-reliance, and bravery of these men made our rock-ribbed Commonwealth a leader among the thirteen original States. A declaration of independence was promulgated here months before the Declaration of July 4, 1776. The sons and daughters of these intrepid men show many of their indomitable characteristics. Many dwell in the old Colonial mansions or humbler homes erected long generations ago by ancestors who took their title deeds from the aborigines. Upon our walls hang portraits and swords and guns of illustrious souls who have made their names synonyms of honor throughout the generations. Our grandames' rich brocades lie side by side in many an ancient chest with scarlet coats and jeweled buckles and autograph letters from Washington and Lafayette, and it is because of these things that I find my reasons, Madam President and ladies, for the hesitancy which has hindered me in my work of organization in New Hampshire; but a new and more hopeful aspect has become apparent during the past

few months, and I am encouraged to believe that the hour of awakening has sounded. The patriotic fervor seems to be enkindled in even our smallest villages. Our honorary Regents, Mrs. Person C. Cheney and Mrs. Ira A. Eastman, are using their influence to further this lofty end.

The Society of the Colonial Dames, composed of a large number of our most prominent and influential ladies, has done much to increase the interest in historical research. Our daily and weekly journals contain constant allusions to these glorious organizations. Our public libraries find the demand for historical and genealogical registers increasing from month to month and even from day to day, and the Chapter Regents, who were many of them appointed three years or more ago, are just beginning to see the promise of a harvest for the seed of patriotism which they have so earnestly planted. Our largest Chapter, numbering nearly seventy members, is the Molly Stark Chapter, of Manchester. Of this the Regent is Mrs. George Byron Chandler; Vice-Regents, Mrs. Josiah Carpenter, Mrs. Freeman P. Woodbury, Miss Elizabeth Stark; secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Manning; treasurer, Mrs. L. Melville French. This Chapter has contributed handsomely to the Mary Washington Monument Fund, to the Mrs. Harrison's Portrait Fund, to the Liberty Bell, and by its contributions is assuring a general spirit of patriotic enthusiasm in all the neighboring towns and villages. The Londonderry Chapter is now organized, with Mrs. Frank S. Shepard, Regent, and promises to be a most efficient and helpful organization. In Dover the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Sawyer, speaks with courage of the growing interest in her Chapter. In Portsmouth, owing to the illness of the Regent, Miss Morrison, I have been obliged most reluctantly to accept her resignation, and the Chapter there is not yet completed. Other Chapter Regents, from whom we hope to have more encouraging reports during the ensuing year, are Mrs. S. G. Griffin, of Keene; Mrs. Bradbury L. Cilley, of Exeter; Mrs. B. L. Jenness, of Deerfield, and Mrs. J. Henry Dearborn, of Pembroke. Several other Chapters are now in process of formation, and applications for membership in the general Society are coming to me constantly from every part of the State. For this reason, notwithstanding the obstacles which have thus far impeded our progress, New Hampshire does not lose courage utterly, but looks forward with trust to the happy moment when all of us who by right are Daughters of the American Revolution shall take our places in this Congress side by side with the lovely, brilliant, and dignified representatives of the brave and distinguished men and women whose children we are.

MARTHA CILLEY BOUTON CLARKE,
State Regent.

REPORT OF THE STATE REGENT OF NEW JERSEY.

We have the honor to report to the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution the organization of eight full Chapters and two Chapters are in process of formation.

There have been held four general meetings and four Regents' meet-

ings during the year. The Chapters are all large and flourishing; the number of members is 274.

Mrs. Theodore G. Sullivan, who has nearly formed her Chapter in Montclair, introduced patriotic exercises and the observance of patriotic days into the public schools of Montclair. The idea was immediately followed by the Camp Middlebrook Chapter, who influenced the school commission to appoint Friday of each week for the study of United States history and the singing of patriotic songs, and in addition offered a prize of five dollars to the public school boys for the best written description of the government of a township.

The Nova Caesarea Chapter have the honor to aid in the support of one of its members, whose father fought in the Revolution.

The Society is popular in the State and is thriving.

The officers of the various Chapters desire, through their State Regent, to thank the officers of the National Society for their courtesy and assistance in the arduous work of organization.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Mrs. W. W. SHIPPEN,
Regent of New Jersey.

REPORT OF THE STATE REGENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Madam President and Ladies of the Continental Congress:

As Regent of the State of South Carolina I have the honor to submit for your consideration my second annual report.

We have made progress, though slowly, and interest in the purposes of our patriotic Society deepens, as is evinced by the unusual attention bestowed upon the study of Revolutionary history in our State during the past year, which has thrown valuable light upon the subject.

The obstacles mentioned in my last report, namely, our extreme conservatism and independent spirit, our peculiar political status and financial depression, still exist—indeed, are intensified—and impede our progress; but notwithstanding these difficulties we have doubled the number of our membership.

In Spartanburg a Chapter was organized on the 13th of last June, which has been thriving from its commencement and promises to be a valuable addition to our organization. The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Lucy Goode Law, aided by her energetic officers, has thrown much intelligence into her work, which gives assurance that this Chapter will do its part in preserving the records of the Revolutionary War. The historic and appropriate name of Cowpens has been bestowed upon it, in commemoration of the famous battle of that name fought in the neighborhood.

The historian Simms says of it: "Never was a victory more complete; one of the first links that brought disaster to British arms in the South;" and Ramsay relates that "the importance of this victory resounded from one end of the continent to the other." In October it was my good pleasure to visit and address the Cowpens Chapter, by whom I was received and entertained in a most flattering manner.

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In Greenville a Chapter is well under way, with Mrs. Emma Mayberry as Regent, which promises to be flourishing, and I hope will be represented at our next Congress.

In Edgefield a Chapter has been started under the guidance of Mrs. Kate Cheatham as Chapter Regent.

I have appointed Chapter Regents for Anderson and Newberry, counties rich in Revolutionary stock, with a fair prospect of success.

There are quite a number of Daughters in Charleston, but I have not yet succeeded in getting a suitable leader to organize a Chapter there. This city in its tastes and interest is intensely local and does not readily sympathize with outside movements.

The Columbia Chapter is on a firm basis and grows steadily. It holds regular monthly meetings, at which historical subjects are discussed and selections from the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE are read. The 17th of January, the anniversary of the battle of Cowpens, was observed by reading original papers and a poem suitable to the occasion. In June this Chapter contributed a modest donation to Mrs. Harrison's Portrait Fund, through Mrs. Ellen Walworth, treasurer.

The Rebecca Motte Chapter, of Aiken, under the efficient Regent, Mrs. Croft, keeps up its enthusiasm and interest in the work for our cause. Mrs. Croft reports the sad loss by death during the year of one of her most valued members, Mrs. Joseph Wardlaw.

I have had the pleasure of presenting to the National Board some valuable books of Revolutionary history of South Carolina as donations from the Columbia Chapter—"O'Neale's Annals," "Ramsay's History of South Carolina," and a pamphlet containing the names of officers who served in the South Carolina regiments during the Revolution. These are useful and valuable works in tracing out the eligibility of our members, which I am sure will be appreciated by our Registrars-General.

I trust that the recent interest exhibited in the study of Revolutionary history and traditions may in time awaken South Carolina to a higher appreciation of the objects and aims of our great Society, and that a full harvest may be reaped in its behalf.

Patience is a cardinal virtue many of us have learned to practice in our State during the trying period through which we have just passed, awaiting a more convenient and prosperous state of affairs. In the meantime we will work on, with hope of attaining a more favorable result in the future.

Respectfully submitted.

R. C. BACON,
State Regent of South Carolina.

ADDENDA.

NOTICE.

The Committee on Revision of the Proceedings of the Fourth Continental Congress in submitting the foregoing pages wish to add as part of their report that the proceedings as printed are just as they received them from the stenographer.

MIRANDA B. TULLOCH.

JANE A. S. OWEN KEIM.

ELLA LORAIN DORSEY.

In addition to the report of the committee printed above, the Editor of the Magazine wishes to state that all copy of the proceedings, including papers of every description, has been printed verbatim as furnished by the committee.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD, *Editor.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1895.

TO THE EDITOR: I wish to call your attention to the following extract from the address of the President-General, viz:

This article also attracted the attention of Colonel William D. McDonald who is the great-great-grandson of Mrs. Arnett. He, with the earnest coöperation of Mr. Washington Ball, rendered possible the organization of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This is an error. Mr. George W. Ball had no connection whatever with the organization of the Society.

EUGENIA WASHINGTON,
One of the Three Organizers of the Society.

(504)

ERRATA IN PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS.

On page 258, line 21, instead of "for the benefit of the Confederate Home," read "to the Annual Charity Ball of the Southern Relief Society."

Page 265, lines 15 and 26, instead of "Mrs. Draper," read "Miss Pike."

Page 267, line 19, instead of "Same Member," read "Miss Pike."

Page 300, line 37, and page 309, line 27, instead of "A Member," read "Miss Pike."

Page 442, line 20, instead of "Margaret Powell Smith," read "Margaret Vowell Smith."

Mrs. Draper states that on page 265 *et seq.* she is credited with remarks which were not hers and are at variance with her ideas of the subjects discussed.

Mrs. McLean's amendment to Mrs. Johnson's resolution of sympathy to Mrs. Stevenson was unfortunately lost and its omission in the printed proceedings was not discovered until too late to be inserted.

The Directory will be out in a few weeks. The publication has been delayed by many Chapters not sending reports.

Orders can be sent to the "Curator," Miss Stone, 902 F Street, and must be accompanied by stamps or money. Price, 25 cents.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

OFFICIAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

To Chapter Regents: Before ordering a charter, apply to the Recording Secretary-General for a form of application. The required fee for a charter is \$5, payable to the Treasurer-General.

If the charter is not received within thirty days after complying with the above directions, notify the Recording Secretary-General to that effect.

NOTE ON SPELLING THE NAME HART.

As to the spelling of the name of the Chapter in Meriden, Connecticut, there exists a considerable diversity of opinion. At a very full Chapter meeting held in January, 1895, a vote was taken, with a decided majority for Ruth Hart, omitting the "e" in Heart. At a meeting held April 9, 1895, thirty-seven members being present, a vote on the spelling preferred was again taken, resulting in a tie. Many prefer the spelling of "Heart," which was the way General Selah Heart spelled his name. Again, others prefer the way his wife Ruth spelled it—"Hart."

[Whenever these two hearts (Heart and Hart) beat as one the Editor of the Magazine will gladly follow directions.]





OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

THURSDAY, March 7, 1895.

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held at 10 a. m., the President-General, Mrs. John W. Foster, presiding.

Present: Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Keim, Miss Miller, Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Blackburn, Miss Washington, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Gannett, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Hull, Miss Clarke, Mrs. MacMillan, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Bacon; also the following members of the Advisory Board Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Mallett.

Prayer was offered.

The Recording Secretary-General read the minutes of February 18 and of February 23, both of which were approved.

Report of the Registrars-General.—The names of eighty-seven applicants, whose papers had been verified, were presented and they were accordingly elected.

Mrs. Keim moved that the motion made by Mrs. Shippen at the Board meeting of February 23 be rescinded, and that the Registrars-General shall present the name of each applicant to the Board, in accordance with former custom. Motion carried.

Report of the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.—It was voted that the presentation at the Congress of the name of Mrs. Percy Roberts as State Regent of Louisiana was an error.

Mrs. Johnson nominated for State Regent of Louisiana Miss Katharine L. Minor. Confirmed.

The following appointments of Chapter Regents by State Regents were reported and approved:

Maryland—Baltimore, Mrs. Gillette Gill; Oakland, Mrs. George Crook.

Massachusetts—Boston, Madam Anne von Rydingsvörd.

Indiana—Lawrenceburg, Mrs. Caroline Major Hayes.

Treasurer-General.—Mrs. Tulloch moved that the Treasurer-General be allowed to engage a clerk, as has heretofore been accorded, at a salary not exceeding \$30 per month; also that she be permitted to purchase such books and material as may be found necessary for the accounts. Motion carried.

Mrs. Draper moved that the Treasurer-General be allowed to combine the report that she had prepared with her report for the next month, when all bills for the Congress shall have been received. Motion carried.

Dr. McGee moved that the Treasurer-General be directed to deposit the current account of the Society in the banking-house of Riggs & Co., the Permanent Fund to remain where it is—with the American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C. Motion carried.

Corresponding Secretary-General.—Mrs. Earle read a letter from a member of the Society in relation to a question arising in Chapter work, and was directed to reply that Chapter matters are regulated by Chapter officers.

Historian-General.—Mrs. Gannett offered the following circular to Chapter Regents and asked to have it printed and issued. Authority was given.

WASHINGTON, D. C., —— —, 1895.

Regent of —— Chapter.

MY DEAR MADAM: Will you kindly aid the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution by sending to the Historians-General copies of any papers that have been or may be read before your Chapter? Any papers sent will be carefully filed and preserved among the archives of the office. We would appreciate also any articles that may have been sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and returned, as most excellent articles are occasionally excluded from that organ owing to lack of space.

We also request that we may be furnished with the copies your Chapter may have, copies of which are not filed at headquarters.

Papers, records, and sketches which now appear most trivial may be of inestimable value to the future Historians-General of our Society, or even of our country, by furnishing details of some fact or occurrence which forms a link in a long chain, and we therefore most earnestly request you to assist us by reading this letter to your Chapter and urging all its members to help.

Yours truly,

MARY C. GANNETT,
Historian-General.

MARGUERITE DICKINS,
Assistant Historian-General.

Issued with the approval of the National Board of Management.

Report of the Executive Committee.—Mrs. Henry, acting chairman, reported the meeting of the Executive Committee held on March 2 and presented the following recommendations: That the committee meet every Tuesday preceding the Thursday of the Board meeting; that Mrs. Moran's book, entitled "Miss Washington, of Virginia," be turned over to the Regent of the Chicago Chapter, returns of the sales of the book to be accredited to the Permanent Building Fund; also that the Board of Management direct in which bank the Treasurer-General shall deposit the funds of the Society. Report accepted.

Printing Committee.—Mrs. Henry moved that the Printing Committee select some Washington firm, the selection to be approved by the Board, who shall be entrusted with the ordinary printing of the Society, extraordinary printing to be specially contracted for. Motion carried.

Amendments to By-Laws.—Dr. McGee offered the following two amendments to the By-Laws, to be voted upon at the April meeting, the first amendment seconded by Mrs. Earle and the next seconded by Mrs. Draper:

Article V, section 2, line 3, strike out the word "rosettes."

Insert after the word "supplies" the words "which are gratuitously issued."

Article VI, strike out the whole article and substitute the following:

The Treasurer-General shall have charge of the funds and securities of the National Society. She shall deposit the same in such banking institution in the city of Washington as the National Board of Management shall select, to the credit of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and draw thereon by check when so directed by the Continental Con-

gress or National Board of Management. All bills except such as the Board of Management shall specifically exempt shall be countersigned by the chairman of the Finance Committee. The Treasurer-General shall make an annual report to the Continental Congress. Her report and accounts shall be submitted to the Auditing Committee. She shall give bond for the faithful discharge of the duties above defined.

Miscellaneous Business.—Dr. McGee moved that a special Committee on Administration be appointed by the President-General, to report at the next meeting of the Board some practical plan for the performance of miscellaneous work in a systematic, prompt, and accurate manner. Motion carried.

The President-General appointed as this committee Dr. McGee, chairman; Mrs. Tulloch, Miss Clarke.

Miss Clarke moved to rescind the motion admitting visitors to Board meetings. Motion carried.

Mrs. Johnson moved that none but members of the National Board and the Advisory Board shall be present at the meetings. Motion carried.

Mrs. Keim, Vice-President-General, offered the following resolution, action upon which was deferred until opinions could be obtained from absent members of the Board:

Whereas the time has come for us as a National, patriotic, commemorative Society to fulfill some of the purposes for which we are organized by contributing to patriotic objects, I move that the President-General, Daughters of the American Revolution, be, and hereby is, made a life member of the "National Mary Washington Monumental Association" by our National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, by the payment of the proper fee, and that the badge of the National Mary Washington Monumental Association be procured immediately, and that the Treasurer-General, Daughters of the American Revolution, be ordered to pay for it. (The price of said gold badge is \$35.)

It was ordered that as this is "outside the ordinary current expenses of the Society" the members of the Board be asked severally, first, whether the Constitution, in article VIII, section 6, means "a vote of three-fourths of the Board of Management" present at a meeting or three-fourths of the seventy-four members of the Board. If the latter, may absent members send written votes?

A letter from Mrs. Blount was read requesting that her daughter, who was elected a member of the Society at the last

meeting, be given a vacant number between 819 and 1200. Mrs. Keim requested that her daughter should also be given an early number. Motion to lay the matter on the table. Carried.

Mrs. Buchanan moved that—

Whereas there is a large amount of work of last year awaiting attention, especially the issuing of charters, certificates, etc., delayed in consequence of extra work incident to the Congress; and whereas it is necessary to have assistance to bring this work up to date:

Resolved, That Miss Young be continued as clerk at a salary of \$30 per month until such result be obtained and as long thereafter as required.

Motion carried.

The President-General announced the appointment of the standing committees as follows:

Finance Committee.—Mrs. Tulloch, chairman; Mrs. Sims, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Field.

Auditing Committee.—Mrs. Ritchie, chairman; Mrs. Blackburn, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hull, of Iowa.

Printing Committee.—Mrs. Keim, chairman; Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Washington, of Tennessee; Mrs. Crabbe.

Revolutionary Relics Committee.—Mrs. MacMillan, chairman; Miss Blunt, of Maryland; Miss Virginia Miller, Miss S. C. Clarke, of Connecticut; Mrs. Bullock.

Miss S. C. Clarke moved that all business coming in between one Board meeting and another be referred to the Executive Committee. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER-GENERAL.

At the meeting of April 4 the following report of the Treasurer-General was presented.

By order of the Board it is here printed in advance of the minutes.

LYLA M. PETERS BUCHANAN,
Recording Secretary-General.

Report of the Treasurer-General, Daughters of the American Revolution, from February 23 to April 1, 1895.

Received from Mrs. Tulloch, late Treasurer-General \$8,356 64

RECEIPTS.

Initiation fees.....	\$421 00
Annual dues.....	1,517 00
Rosettes.....	57 60
Stationery and blanks.....	15 30
Commission on sale of ribbon.....	1 50
	—————
	2,012 40
	—————
	\$10,369 04

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses incurred previous to February 23, 1895 :

Certificates and charters.....	\$181 00
Testimonial.....	30 00
Card catalogue and copying cards.....	61 78
Five copies Chapter Directory.....	5 00
Press clippings.....	13 90
Books for Registrars-General	5 50
Application blanks.....	24 00
White seals.....	4 00
Copying for Recording Secretary-General...	4 00
Salary of office clerk, one month	50 00
State Regent of Connecticut for postage and stationery.....	12 50
State Regent of Pennsylvania for postage...	2 33

Magazine account :

Judd & Detweiler.....	\$238 30
W. F. Roberts.....	12 25
Salary of proof-reader.....	5 00
	—————
	\$255 55
Less receipts.....	81 34
	—————
	174 21
	—————
	\$568 22

Expenses incident to the Congress :

Rent of church and tables.....	\$79 25
Music and decorations.....	26 70
Lunch during the session of Congress.....	254 03
Reading clerk.....	10 00
Posting names, telegrams, mimeographing.....	13 90
Printing, stationery, ribbons for badges ...	40 34
Stenographer.....	25 00
	—————
	449 22

Magazine for March :

Salary of Business Manager.....	\$50 00
Salary of proof-reader.....	5 00
Judd & Detweiler.....	324 37
	<hr/>
	\$379 37
Less receipts	237 45
	<hr/>
	141 92

Current expenses :

Rent for general office, one month	\$59 00
Office clerk, one month.....	50 00
Clerk for Registrars-General.....	30 00
Clerk for Treasurer-General	30 00
Postage for active officers.....	48 34
Postage for chairman of Printing Committee	3 85
Incidental office expenses to office clerk....	30 00
Commissions.....	3 00
Engrossing charters and certificates.....	26 25
Books, &c., for Treasurer-General, as ordered by Board.....	31 95
Stamped envelopes	11 00
	<hr/>
	323 39
Mrs. Harrison's Portrait Fund, as ordered by Congress.....	\$1,482 75
April 1, 1895. Balance, cash on hand	97 00
	<hr/>
Total	8,789 29
	<hr/>
	\$10,369 04

PERMANENT FUND.

February 23, 1895. Received from Mrs. Tulloch, late Treas- urer-General.....	\$972 56
Charters.....	60 00

Life membership fees :

Miss S. Louisa Stearns, Brookline, Massachusetts....	\$25 00
Mrs. J. J. O'Fallon, St. Louis, Missouri.....	25 00
Miss Anne Smith, through New York City Chapter...	12 50
	<hr/>
	62 50
Commission on sale of spoons.....	41 35
Commission on Miss Johnston's book.....	1 50
	<hr/>
April 1, 1895. Cash on hand	\$1,137 91

Respectfully submitted.

APRIL 4, 1895.

BELL M. DRAPER,
Treasurer-General.



